

in this country under the provisions of the League of Nations as it is now known, and I quickly call your attention to that demonstration.

Those who agree to the provisions of the League of Nations which binds every other signatory nation, doubtless had in view solely the danger which would result from any armed attempt to encroach upon the territory of other and probably weaker nations, and they failed entirely to recognize that territorial acquisition may be accomplished by purchase or agreement, and that such acquisition may jeopardize the very existence of our republic.

Referring to the report that Japan



Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
Selden P. Spencer

has long been willing to buy Lower California, Senator Spencer said: "If such a purchase has been accepted or accomplished in the future, it inevitably follows that Lower California has become, or will become, a part of the territorial integrity of Japan."

NEW YORK SENATOR OPPOSES TREATY

SALEM, New York.—If the Peace Treaty, with its accompanying League of Nations, is ratified in its present form it will "do more to un-Americanize the people of the United States than any other force," James W. Fawcett, Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, declared here yesterday.

He was speaking at a celebration honoring home world war veterans. The Senator referred to George Washington's admonition to the American people to beware of entangling alliances.

LEON JOUHAUX URGES LABOR RECOGNITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday).—Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the Confédération Générale du Travail, made an important speech on Sunday night before 20,000 people in which he declared that the Labor organization must be considered the only one capable of saving the country and that on the morrow of the armistice there ought to have been taken in the world a place more worthy of all she sacrificed, if the dangerous illusion of Germany would alone pay all the expenses of the war had not been obtained.

He added that now it could be seen that the financial responsibilities of Germany and the insufficient production of her mines do not allow her to pay money or to give the coal to which she was hoped for. The lack of coal was the first consideration in inadequate transportation still aggravated the crisis, which, he said, will be solved if the working men are put at the head of public affairs by granting it the liberties it needs.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MARNE OBSERVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday).—The fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne was celebrated this year with a greater enthusiasm than in previous years at Meaux, where the battle was magnificently depicted in the colors of France and the Allies.

Among those who spoke during the ceremony Maurice Barres, who declared that France will remain united and that the sacrifice of the defenders prove fruitful, and J. J. B. Clémence, the Food Controller, who declared that all should strive to the general interest above personal interest, and to develop by work the public prosperity, and to serve always and above all the "jewel of humanity."

RIOTS MARK STRIKE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BIRMINGHAM, Indiana.—Several fatalities resulted in the ranks of the strikers, and a number were injured in a battle between the police and the strikers of the Standard Steel Car Company here when American workmen decided to desert the ranks and block the pathway of the strikers, and when armed police were called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it fast.

ASSOCIATION MEETING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BIRMINGHAM, England (Tuesday).—The British Association meeting here today and the 12 sections which the association is expected to meet continuously until

PRESIDENT TALKS ON COST OF LIVING

High Rates Laid to World Situation in St. Paul Address—League of Nations Covenant Is Discussed in Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—President Wilson yesterday discussed the high cost of living problem before the special session of the Minnesota Legislature and then talked on the League of Nations covenant before the members and 10,000 persons in the Minneapolis armory.

After being introduced by Governor Burnquist, President Wilson told the legislators that the high cost of living was due to a world situation, explaining that the highest living costs were brought about because manpower had been sacrificed in war, that the factories had been turned from the uses of peace to those of war.

"Back of all that," he continued, "and I do not say this merely for argument, but because it is true—back of that lies the fact that we have not yet learned what the basis of peace is going to be. The world is not going to settle down, my fellow citizens, until it knows what part the United States is going to play in the peace."

In the Minneapolis armory, after a parade witnessed by many thousands, the President devoted himself solely to the League of Nations covenant. He read the purposes of the league, explaining the methods enforcing them. He insisted that the critics were talking about only a few of the articles and were not talking about the great purpose.

Speech at Capitol

President Congratulates Legislature on Ratifying Suffrage

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—President Wilson's train arrived at the St. Paul Union Station at 9 a. m. yesterday. The President was welcomed to Minnesota by Governor Burnquist and to the Twin Cities by Mayors Hodgson of St. Paul and Meyers of Minneapolis. The Presidential party was immediately driven to the state Capitol.

The audience at the Capitol was restricted by the size of the House chamber and the small galleries.

The Legislature, which began on Monday an extraordinary session to consider the high cost of living and other subjects, received the President with cheers. He was introduced by Gov. J. A. Burnquist, who said Minnesota hoped there would be some arrangement to prevent future wars.

Cost of Living

The President congratulated the Legislature on its ratification on Monday of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. In his address he said, in part:

"Until the industrial world is put on its feet you cannot finally handle the question of the cost of living, because the cost of living in the last analysis depends on the things we are always talking about, but do not know how to manage, the law of supply and demand. We have got to see that our own production and our own methods of finance and our own commerce are quickened in every way possible, and then we, sitting in legislatures like this and in the Congress of the United States, have to see to it that no one monkey with the machinery."

"I understand that one of the excellent suggestions that was mentioned by your Governor is that you look into the cold storage. There are other kinds of storage besides cold storage. There are other ways of covering the reserve stock of goods. You can manage by a contract that isn't on paper so as to bring the goods are doled out so as to bring the highest prices."

Labor Problem

"We might as well sit up straight and look facts in the face, gentlemen. The laboring men of the world are not satisfied with their relations with their employers."

"The world is looking to America to set the standards with regard to the conditions of labor and relations between Capital and Labor, and it is looking to us because we have been more progressive in those matters. We have got to have a constructive program with regard to labor, and a method which will relieve the strain of what you can call the cost of living. The interests of Capital and the interests of Labor are not different, but are the same."

"You can't any longer regard labor as a commodity. You have got to regard it as a means of association, and when that is done the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds. So long as Labor and Capital are antagonistic, production is going to be at its minimum. Just as soon as they are sympathetic and cooperative, it is going to abound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living."

World's Business

"America, though we do not like to admit it, has been very provincial in regard to the world's business. When we had to engage in banking transactions outside of the United States, we generally did it through English banks or more often through German banks. Then all of a sudden we are called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it fast."

"Everywhere I have been on this trip the majority of the committee that has received me has consisted of Republicans, and nothing has pleased me so much. If I were a scheming politician, and anyone wished to present me with the peace of the world as a campaign issue it would be very

welcome. But everybody knows that we are all Americans. The Democrat and the Republican underneath are of the same stuff. Labels rub off with the slightest effort."

ALLIES LEAVE FOR POLISH FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A German wireless message states that the allied military commission in Upper Silesia set out for the German-Polish frontier on Sunday. General Dupont is going to Cracow and will return thence to Katowitz after which the heads of the mission will probably leave Silesia, while the other members remain behind.

Peace Negotiations to Begin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that the Estonian Government has offered to negotiate peace with the Russian Soviet Government, and negotiations are to open at Pskov on Wednesday. The message adds that the Estonian working class are against continuation of war with the Bolsheviks. A further message states that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Estonia; no Labor papers are being issued and communication with Soviet Russia is prohibited.

Free Republic Is Established

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday).—The Helsingfors correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reports that Gen. von Goltz's soldiers at Mitau have decided to declare themselves independent of Germany and to establish a free republic of their own. The troops in question number about 30,000 and there are said to be 60,000 more men on the East Prussian frontier desirous of participating in the new move.

Effort to Secure Peace in North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Tuesday).—It appears that the Moscow Government is endeavoring to secure peace on the northern front and has offered to recognize the independence of Lithuania, Estonia, and Courland. Moscow messages state that the Lithuanians are sending representatives to the negotiations which open with the Estonians at Pskov tomorrow, and the Petrograd papers talk of the possibility of peace negotiations with the Allies also.

RENT ADJUSTMENTS SAVE LARGE SUMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Judging by the work accomplished during the last four months in combating rent profiteering, Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Bruce estimates that by the end of the year more than \$1,000,000 will be saved to 20,000 families, or about 100,000 persons, by adjustments effected by the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering.

In a letter to the law committee of the Mayor's committee, Judge Bruce said that every department of the city government was supporting the work, also the federal government through the Department of Justice, the Governor and his state reconstruction commission, the state Legislature, and a number of good government organizations, as well as many public-spirited citizens. It remains only, he said, "for the Congress at Washington to cooperate with the committee by passing remedial rent profiteering and housing laws."

Judge Bruce urged that members of the committee attend as many as possible of the hearings being held in the Municipal Building and in the various borough halls, saying that by so doing they would qualify themselves in an educational way for making public speeches or writing newspaper articles on the evils of rent profiteering and the housing problem, and on the remedies possible through legislation at Washington.

FISHING FLEET IN ABERDEEN IS IDLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ABERDEEN, Scotland (Tuesday).—One hundred and twenty vessels of the Aberdeen fishing fleet are now laid up in consequence of a dispute, and in another week no vessels except those owned by their crews will be at sea. Mr. Barton, of the Wages and Arbitration Department of the Labor Ministry, has arrived in Aberdeen in connection with the dispute. The locked-out trawler crews are endeavoring to get the fish market porters to strike in sympathy and so prevent the landing of catches.

Plans to Combat Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The Lokal Anzeiger states that auxiliary forces of skilled workmen are being formed to combat strikers in gas, water and electricity works and in food, transport and other vitally important services.

ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Arrangements are being made for the aeroplane flight by Gabriele d'Annunzio from Rome to Tokyo, and Italian soldiers have already set out for the refueling depots in Asia Minor, India, Siam, Fusan, Korea, Osaka, and Tokyo. The cost of the expedition is estimated at £200,000.

COMMUNIST PARTY FACTIONS DIFFER

Membership Said to Be Mostly in Industrial Cities of the East and the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The constituencies of the Socialist and Communist groups are a vital feature of the various movements. These constituencies, according to Communist Party leaders, vigorously differ.

The Communists say for themselves that their membership is to be found for the most part in the industrial centers of the east and middle west. "It is chiefly," said C. E. Ruthenberg of Cleveland, Ohio, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "a membership in the great cities."

Another Communist, I. E. Ferguson, remarked, in comparison, that the Bolshevik revolution in Russia had begun among the workers in Petrograd, though he added that the industrial situation in America was not parallel, there being many great cities, workers and not of them the capital.

The chief centers of communism in the United States were described by Mr. Ferguson as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Providence, New Haven, and St. Louis.

What has happened, said the Communist leaders, is that the revolutionary movement has arisen in the great cities of the east and middle west and has flourished there, but has not yet been taken up by the Socialists in the agricultural states and a large part of the far west, due to the immaturity of the Communist organization.

The credentials committee of the Communist Party has reported a membership of 58,000. The party expects to see this grow greatly through the definite organization of the party. Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last week before his convention that he estimated the number of members suspended or expelled from his party at around 35,000. The Communist diagnosis of the membership of the old Socialist Party is that it still attains membership in the great cities, which is seriously reduced, and that it holds its locals as yet through the agricultural states.

As regards the third party to be formed, the Communist Labor people say it represents practically no membership in the east, and in the west a membership said to be generally Left and Right Wing members.

AFTERMATH OF THE SINN FEIN ATTACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—Reports from Fermoy, near Cork, indicate that a large body of soldiers attacked the shops and houses there last night. The police were powerless to restore order and the trouble only subsided when armed military pickets arrived at 10 p. m. The outbreak is attributed to exasperation at the jury's refusal to return a murder verdict in connection with Sunday's shooting, when a party of Sinn Feiners, in an automobile, dashing past a company of British soldiers parading in front of a church at Fermoy, Cork, fired into the troops killing one and wounding several others.

Despite the evidence of careful organization in Sunday's affair, the jury held that there was no evidence that the shooting was premeditated.

Five Arrests Are Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
FERMOY, Ireland (Tuesday).—Five men have been arrested in connection with Sunday's attack on a party of Shropshire light infantry, and further measures are being taken to trace the authors of the outrage. The attackers organized the affair very carefully even to the extent of cutting the telegraph wires to the adjoining camp and aerodrome and though aeroplanes went up eventually, the cars in which the attackers escaped were not traced.

ELECTION RESULTS IN UPPER HESSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—In the provincial elections in Upper Hesse, the Peasants League and German Nationals have secured 15 seats, the Majority Socialists 12, the German People's Party and Independent Socialists 5 each and the Democrats 2. The Vossische Zeitung points out that these returns show a considerable swing to the Right as compared with the elections for the State Parliament. The Democrats have suffered most, as they were expected to gain 8 seats.

KNIGHTS PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Forty thousand Knights Templar marched in review on Broad Street yesterday, providing for the hundreds of thousands of spectators who lined the street one of the most imposing pageants the city has ever witnessed. Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Clement, U. S. A., retired, was the grand marshal, and the parade was reviewed by Governor Sproul and the Grand Master of the encampment, Sir Lee Stewart Smith, and their staffs.

Immediately following the parade, the Knights went into session in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple. There

were really two meetings, one executive, which was attended by about 800 Knights, and the other public, which was addressed by Governor Sproul, Sir James B. Krause, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Sir Frederick Black, who spoke for the Grand Commandery of this State. From 6 o'clock on, the evening's program was a full one, beginning with a banquet for the Grand Master, members of the encampment and their ladies, followed by a grand ceremony and a concert on City Hall Plaza and a reception by Kadosh Commandery No. 29 of Philadelphia.

PROHIBITION HELPS BOSTON TO SAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston will save about \$100,000 this year in the cost of the House of Correction on Deer Island, as a result of prohibition, it is announced. Already \$25,000 of the appropriation granted for the institution this year has been turned back.

Since July 1 the population of the institution has declined rapidly. In 1915, the number of inmates was about 1100. There are now only 300. One of the prison buildings will be abandoned this winter, and this step will mean a large saving in cost. Although employees have generally received increases in pay since 1915, it is estimated that the cost of Deer Island this year will be only \$202,403.36, as against \$305,679.78 in 1915.

ARCHANGEL STRIKE EFFORT COUNTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Details of the unsuccessful efforts of Bolshevik emissaries to bring about a general strike at Archangel the first two days of this month have been received by the State Department. Only a small element of workmen participated in the meetings at which the strike was discussed and only two establishments, marine workshops, were affected.

The Archangel Government met the emergency by sending to the front strikers who had been exempted from military service as essential workers, and by sending out of that part of the country five leaders of the movement.

CONFEREES UPON THE ENFORCEMENT BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A. J. Volstead (D.), Representative from Minnesota, Dick T. Morgan (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, and Edwin W. Webb (R.), Representative from North Carolina, were yesterday appointed managers for the House in the conference which will settle disputed provisions of the Prohibition Enforcement Bill. The Senate is represented by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, and Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE REPATRIATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Official dispatches yesterday from American headquarters in France said all prisoners of war probably would be repatriated before Sept. 20. It is assumed here that this includes German prisoners held by the British because representatives of the United States and Great Britain have been working for a common policy. About 24,000 American officers and men now are engaged in guarding prisoners whose release would permit their early return home.

HELP URGED FOR ARMENIANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Help for Armenians, threatened with massacre by Turks and Kurds as soon as British forces are withdrawn, was proposed yesterday by John S. Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, in a resolution referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. It would authorize the President to use whatever American military forces may be necessary to maintain order there until the peace treaty settles Armenian affairs.

PLANS TO TEACH ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—In order to aid the Americanization movement in Rhode Island, a citizenship course will be started about the first of next month by the Rhode Island Suffrage Party. The classes will be held weekly, and the regular work of teaching the English language will be augmented by addresses by capable speakers. A number of the nearby towns are to open evening schools immediately in order to teach aliens.

COAL RECEIPTS BELOW NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The State Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday issued a fair-price list on food and laundry soap and announced that coal shipments into this State since Jan. 1 have been 33 per cent below normal for bituminous and 20 per cent for anthracite.

AGAINST LIQUOR LICENSES

ROCHESTER, New York.—At yesterday's session of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the executive committee reported against the taking out of liquor licenses by druggists during the prohibition period.

CANADA'S STATUS AMONG NATIONS

President of Privy Council in Peace Treaty Debate Answers Questions of the Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—During the continued debate on the peace treaty resolution yesterday, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, undertook to answer a number of questions propounded by the opposition and to explain the status of the Dominion among the nations of the world, as he understood it.

Ernest la Pointe of Kamouraska, from the Opposition benches, had preceded him, and had declared that Canada at the Peace Conference had advanced no further toward nationhood than did India, which did not even have a responsible government. The member for Kamouraska further contended that under the League of Nations, in the event, for instance, of Great Britain and the United States being embroiled and the council of the league finding against the former country, Canada would either have to violate the treaty or her own Constitution.

He further contended that it would be well for Canada to adopt a reservation to the treaty providing that nothing in it should impair the power of the Canadian Parliament. Thereafter he gave to the House certain interpretations which President Wilson had made before the United States Senators with regard to the clauses of the League of Nations Covenant and inquired whether the Canadian Government agreed with these interpretations. Mr. Rowell contended that Canada's quality with Great Britain as a sister nation within the empire had been recognized at the conference and that it remained only to work out the machinery at the constitution conference to be held later.

He declared that it was impossible for Canada to place herself in the position pictured by the member for Kamouraska with regard to the League of Nations, inasmuch as any nation called upon by the council automatically became a member of the council and that unanimity on the part of the council must precede action. If Canada disagreed there could be no such unanimity. He declined to give an opinion upon the interpretations of President Wilson, declaring that it was for the council of the league to interpret its provisions.

Lucien Cannon, of Dorchester, contended the Canadian delegates for not urging the cause of Ireland in the deliberations and for failure to secure for Canada a substantial indemnity. He believed that Mexico should have been included in the league and interpreted the omission of that country to the alleged fact that the United States desired to deal with Mexico without interference from the league. The statement provoked laughter.

TOWN PLANNERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—An important conference will be held here on Oct. 17 and 18 of representatives of United States and Canadian town planning institutions. A large number of town planners from across the border are expected to attend, including Mr. F. L. Olmsted of Boston, who will address the meeting on "The Fundamental Principle of City Planning."

JOURNAL CEASES PUBLICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Nearly one year ago the government commenced the publication of a weekly journal, The Canadian Official Record, which was

BRYAN

TODAY

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska begins his speaking tour in Massachusetts—Subject: "Work Accomplished and Task Before Us."

MR. BRYAN will tell of the great gains National Prohibition has already brought—the immediate problems before us—the movement for World Prohibition.

The Founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America and a President of the World League against Alcohol, speaks with him.

AFTERNOON	EVENING
10:30—Salon.	Haverhill.
11:30—Medford.	Cambridge.
12:30—Framingham.	Marlboro.
1:30—Woburn.	Lynn.
2:30—Sunday morning.	Waltham.
3:30—Lowell.	Quincy.
4:30—Attleboro.	Taunton.
5:30—Fall River.	New Bedford.
6:30—Greenfield.	Worcester.
7:30—Sunday morning.	Holyoke.
8:30—Westfield.	Northampton.
9:30—Melrose.	Chelsea.
10:30—Goussier.	Newburyport.

This July 1-September 1, under Prohibition there were sent to Deer Island, for drunkenness, 43, compared with 212 the preceding year. MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE 334 Tremont Building, Boston

AMUSEMENTS

SEASON TICKET SALE NOW
24 FRIDAY AFTERNOON—24 SATURDAY EVENING
SYMPHONY CONCERTS BY THE
Boston Symphony Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
DISTINGUISHED SOLOISTS
\$15, \$24, \$36, \$48, \$60. No Tax.
Mail orders to W. H. Boardman, Symphony Hall, Boston. Box Office, 9 to 6.

published under the management of the Department of Public Information. The paper was designed to give official information to the public during the war and the subsequent demobilization of the soldiers and had a circulation of nearly 20,000. Its usefulness having ceased, it has been withdrawn from publication with its forty-sixth issue.

FOOD ALLOWED TO SPOIL IN STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—State and federal authorities working in conjunction have found evidence of wholesale hoarding of foodstuffs in storage houses here. Tons of beef, veal and chickens were seized by United States agents, and later Robert M. Simmers, the state pure food agent here, found 30,000 pounds of pork, some of which has been held in storage more than 16 months. It is against the state law to keep meat in storage more than a year.

Another lot, consisting of 511 boxes, had been kept 11 months. These boxes average from 50 to 75 pounds each.

The agents discovered that one firm had sold 9000 pounds of meat held in storage for "tankage." This meat goes into the manufacture of grease and other by-products. It was no longer of value as food. Mr. Simmers also discovered that thousands of tons of meat have recently been taken out of local storage and sent to other states where the laws against its sale are not so stringent as here. Additional light has been thrown on the manipulation of the fish trade by the seizure of 2,000 pounds of fish in storage houses in Seaside, New Jersey, which has been held for high prices. All this fish, mainly halibut and mackerel, has been condemned and will be destroyed.

BOSTON LUNCH-ROOM STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Demands have been prepared by lunch-room employees of this city for presentation to the managements of all chains of lunch rooms. Strikes were called in two chains. The managements of the places affected are said to have consented to consider the demands of their employees if all other lunch rooms were likewise called upon to meet the proposed new scale.

JOHN MITCHELL PASSES AWAY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire
NEW YORK, New York.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, regarded as one of the ablest Labor leaders in the American Federation of Labor, passed away here late yesterday. Mr. Mitchell ranked with the so-called "conservatives" in the federation, and was a bitter opponent of all Bolshevik movements.

PLANT ESTATE APPRAISED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Appraisal of the estate of the late Commodore Morton F. Plant gives the figure of \$32,940,237. The State may receive \$1,000,000 as an inheritance tax.

If a King Recommended A Typewriter

You'd be likely to buy it, wouldn't you? Both Kings and Queens recommend the

Hammond MULTIPLEX

In the most convincing form a recommendation can take—THEY USE IT THEMSELVES. The King of Sweden, the King and Queen of Norway, the King of Spain, and Queen Alexandra of England, use this Hammond Typewriter in one that writes all languages and over 200 different arrangements of type for every professional, every business, every science, and for social correspondence.

No Other Typewriter Can Do This. Small, neat business Vertical Model—40 words a minute. Medium Roman-general letters. Italic—emphasizing.

No other typewriter can so conveniently give to you the warmth and impressiveness of the spoken word. With the instantly interchangeable type of the Multiplex—two type-sets or two different languages are always on the machine—you can WRITE as you TALK, putting emphasis where it counts.

Just turn the knob to change type or language.

Write for booklet "People Who Count." It will show you why Kings and Queens—Wilson and prominent people in every line of life use the Multiplex—the one PER-SO-NAL typewriter.

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Also an Aluminum PORTABLE Model. 11 lbs. Full capacity. Ask for special folder.



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Able Bodied Men willing to give their services in case of disaster for part of day or night for protection of persons and property in the city of Boston. Apply to me at Room B, Third Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, daily except Sundays.

WILLIAM H. PIERCE, Supt. of Police (Retired).



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Dyestuffs From the Deep
Along the coast of New England, below the level of low tide, are the found colonies of sea snail, or "plantations," as the sailors in the district know them. For the question is particularly useful in that it is literally a mobile ink—each tiny unit a repository for a most precious purple fluid which, in ancient days, helped enrich the robes of Eastern monarchs. In the prolific creature which lives only now to awaken the interest of New Englanders is a lineal descendant of that mollusk which the Phoenicians famous—like, so anciently, in all save the price of the shell. In those days a pound of dyestuff was worth a king's ransom, and how it may be procured for a comparatively small sum. The dye extracted from the snail is at first of a yellowish hue, and, exposed to sunlight, it becomes in turn green, blue, purple, and finally crimson, resembling when dried, the variable silk of the modern manufacturer's stock.

Department Stores in China
The phase of the awakening of the modern ways is expressing itself in the building and equipment of department stores. In these, owned and conducted by Chinese—the largest business of the kind in the Asiatic continent—is located at Shanghai, 40 departments and 650 regular employees, the sales force being made up of Chinese youths. This store has a branch at Hong Kong and other extensions of the line throughout China are contemplated.

A Sewing Machine in Bontoc
Bontoc, about as little clothing as any place in the least sophisticated part of the Philippines, has a little need of sewing; Bontoc at last has a sewing machine. The first sewing machine ever in Bontoc turned up there recently as a prize for the winning team in a contest at a local celebration. Never did a crowd of nearly 100 villagers look with more interest at a new object of curiosity than the simple Ignorant when the woman of the sewing machine was exposed to them. The machine was contested in the vigorous manner inherited from generations of ancestors to whom this simple machine had stood as a great tribal trophy. The winning team presumably had off the sewing machine, and may imagine that the natives of Bontoc are proud to possess it as a trophy of war. But the machine was yet to come when a sewing machine will be of much practical use to the average Ignorant family.

The Rideau Cranes
Bird sanctuaries are interesting everywhere, but the one located on one of the smaller islands in the Rideau Lakes in Canada is the home of a colony of cranes, which have taken up their abode in the state elms and pines near their heads high above the tangled underbrush that makes navigation well-nigh impossible. The uppermost branches of the elms are about three hundred feet above the water, and each contains an average of three young cranes, the colony particularly lively one. These migratory visitors come north when the ice begins to break in the lakes and remain until the first appearance of snow in autumn, when they prepare for their journey south. The young having learned to fly, are, like the adults, able to walk on the water, and, when the water is very shallow, they are able to wade. The cranes are about three hundred feet above the water, and each contains an average of three young cranes, the colony particularly lively one. These migratory visitors come north when the ice begins to break in the lakes and remain until the first appearance of snow in autumn, when they prepare for their journey south. The young having learned to fly, are, like the adults, able to walk on the water, and, when the water is very shallow, they are able to wade.

The Bolshevik Aristocracy
Many come out of Russia that aristocracy has arisen, occupying the place of the old social life, and regarding with angry disfavor the vast majority of the people to whom bolshevism had brought the promised improvement in their own condition. Wives of the aristocracy face the new order in some cases palaces once occupied by royalty provide the setting. In Petrograd Madame Gorky, wife of the famous author who first attacked bolshevism and then became associated with it, as art and literary adviser of the Soviets, leads society, and is also manageress-in-general of the nationalized theaters. Her salon is typical of a whole group of salons "in the best style of Madame Récamier," which sprang up like mushrooms: "hungry and wretched as the city was, yet there were money, fine garments, food, diamonds, witty conversation, and gallant, if unwholesome, gallantry; and when the infection spread to Mother Moscow, where there are more money and food, and less shaming soap, the aristocratization of Bolshevik Russia was complete." An aristocracy, says the chronicler, whose members were "born in rags," but now, with the support of the Bolshevik leaders, "dress in sables, glitter with gems, preen themselves like peacocks in the palaces." All told, the "new aristocracy" is said to number about 1500 favored citizens. Far more flagrantly than the old, it is supported by exploitation of the human bulk of the Nation.

Reclamation in Holland
A flood of posters, advertising the advantages of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee and calling into being the fund necessary to carry out that tremendous project, has been inundating the towns, villages, and cities of Holland, issued by the Zuyder Zee Verreclaiming Society, in what, one judges, has been the most skillfully planned "drive" for the accomplishment of a given purpose that Holland has ever witnessed. Judging by the decision of the government to go ahead with the project, the campaign was successful, and work will soon be under way which promises to change the map of Holland, transform seaport cities into inland places with maritime traditions, and add a new province to the territory of the country. To reclaim the Zuyder Zee, it is estimated, will cost 250,000,000 guilders and make the land of Holland some 200,000 hectares larger, or, in western terms, the Nation will acquire 480,000 acres of land for an estimated expenditure of something less than \$100,000,000. The land is to be divided into communities of some 6250 acres, each with its town hall, post office, and one big and four small schools for the children; and all told it should support comfortably a population of about 250,000. A good deal will doubtless be heard about the work before it is finished, for as planned it is one of the most impressive industrial undertakings of the present time. A wise economy has been adopted in planning to avoid reclaiming sandy or unproductive soil. In other words the thrifty Hollanders propose to get full value for their 250,000,000 guilders.

Rebuilding the Ruined Homes
It would be hard to think of anything finer in spirit than the rebuilding of homes now going forward in the devastated territory of France. A writer who has been watching the process generalizes on the problem of the family coming back to the home that must be rebuilt out of the shattered ruin that war made of it. The first thing is to appraise the ruin, determine what is left that can be used in starting the new home, and where to begin with the restoration. If the walls stand, even though the roof is gone and the windows shattered, the home-makers rejoice; it is a lot to begin with. But perhaps nothing is left but a part of the wall. Then the rest of the ruin is cleaned away, or as much as need be to begin making a habitable room. Boards from the debris are utilized, and perhaps pieces of corrugated iron that have been collected on the battlefield. A hut is built against the wall, and if perchance the wall also supports a chimney, there is presently a kitchen. Or again, nothing is found standing except the chimney, which is a rare and precious find, for the shelter already with a fireplace can be built around it. The dwellings are more picturesque than water-proof, and latticed windows, rescued from the ruins, add to the picturesqueness. Tools are scarce; sometimes a whole village has to take turns using a single hand-saw, and furnishing the habitations is as serious a problem as building them. The furniture is improvised and handmade; the beds without springs; the cooking utensils found by industrious hunting in the ruined homes. But the work of resuming normal life goes forward, and the rejoicing of a returned family when it has got its improvised shelter habitable is a fine thing to witness.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS
BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (Aug. 7).—In spite of all temptation proffered from divers parts of the House, the Prime Minister has deferred till after the autumn recess a definite declaration of his Irish policy. Presumably, and reasonably, he desires the comparative leisure private members will be able to devote to recreation for a new effort, exceeding the most arduous that conquered Sisyphus, to roll the stone of Home Rule up the everlasting hill. Time is strictly limited since the hour approaches when, falling adoption of an alternate scheme, the act added to the Statute Book on the eve of the war will come into operation. Other great tasks, including the reorganization of the ministry, on his hands, Mr. Lloyd George may not be congratulated on the prospect of a brief autumn holiday. It is curious at this time of day to recall the precise terms of the bill brought in on Sept. 12, 1914, suspending the operation of the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill. The operative clause in both cases decreed suspension for 12 months, or longer if the war lasted. Obviously general expectation at the time regarded a year as the longest course the war just entered upon was likely to run. Addition of the words "or longer" was an afterthought.

Britons in Russia
Whilst able to resist the increasingly imperative demand to deal with the Irish question before the adjournment for the recess, there is another difficulty beyond the power even of the Premier to dally with. Mr. Winston Churchill, with characteristic courage and optimism, disavows any anxiety with respect to the condition of affairs in Russia as affecting the safety of the detachment of the British Army in the neighborhood of Archangel. His confidence is not shared by the House of Commons. There is about the position of General Ironside's little army something disturbingly reminiscent of critical episodes in the Indian Mutiny. Mr. Churchill declares that the withdrawal of British troops from Russia was determined upon at the beginning of the year, and is still in progress. That may be so. The fact remains that we are now within five months of the end of the year, and the troops are fighting with their backs to the wall, anxiously awaiting the arrival of reinforcements that will make withdrawal feasible and comparatively safe. There is no doubt that reinforcements will be forthcoming, and the hope is cherished that they will arrive in time, as 60 years ago, others arrived at Delhi. What many members ask with increasing persistence is, why are British troops there? The answer given by ministers is that they have been detailed for the work of protecting a section of the Russian people against the bloodthirsty barbarism of the Bolsheviks. The impulse is amiable; the action chivalrous. But at the close of nearly five years' war that has drained the resources of the home country in men and treasure, there is natural impatience with fresh missionary efforts. The House and the country are inclined to think with Mr. Asquith that "the Government of Russia, whether it be Bolshevik or otherwise, is a matter for the Russian people and for no one but the Russian people to decide." Our own government, in its wisdom, has thought otherwise, and having by stupendous efforts reestablished peace in central Europe, it straightway set out to enroll this country with the civil war in Russia. That has been done, and it is no use crying over spilt milk. What members of all parties in the House of Commons are just now concerned for is the safety of General Ironside's fragment of our army, and the measures taken for averting disaster.

Rise in Prices
An honorary member of a mathematical turn shows me calculations he has made of the approximate value, at pre-war prices, of various commodities purchasable today for £100 at any popular retail store. It indicates that, taking the qualities generally bought by working-class and lower middle-class families, the pre-war value of the quantities now purchasable for £100 would be: boots, £30 to £35; men's suits, £25 to £40; cotton piece goods, £25 to £35; woolen underwear, £25 to £30. This is a mere fraction of the melancholy fact. The same measure of advance in prices, rules without exception throughout the full catalogue of the necessities of life. Hardly one remains outside the orbit of advance in cost to double or even treble pre-war prices—meat, drink, fuel, lighting, railway fares, and wages for service of all degrees, domestic or in the way of business. In supplement of this private computation, official figures circulated with the Votes today tabulate the progress in the price of coal at the pit mouth. In 1913 the total cost per ton was 10s. and a penny farthing. Today it has risen to 26s. and a farthing. This is the price at the pit mouth. Before the coal, in severely restricted quantity, is dropped into the cellar, the price will, according to personal experience, have doubled. Incidentally, instructive testimony is forthcoming in connection with the respective gains of Capital and Labor. This impartial, unimpassioned scrap of paper shows that whilst, as compared with the condition of things six years ago, the coal owner's profit has fallen from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 2d. per ton, the workman's daily wage has risen from 6s. 4d. to 19s. 5½d. As my mathematical friend points out, this is only half the story. For himself and others of his class in the House of Commons and outside it, whilst expenses of all kinds have thus rounded up, income has been ruth-

AS TO SOCIALISTS
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"But I didn't think they allowed Socialists around any more," protested a wizened little woman, peering through her spectacles at the queue of people wearing red ribbons who were awaiting their turn in the little cafeteria near Machinists Hall, in South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago. "I'm not surprised at that," replied the former Socialist, who happened to be sitting at table with her. "Most political and economic theories have become crimes in the last five years. But there are still some Socialists at liberty, and they are holding a convention within 50 yards of here." "Mighty good thing they were outlawed," grunted the man with the heavy watch chain. "Trouble is, they don't have put all the Socialists, anarchists, and Bolsheviks in jail. Ignorant foreigners, most of 'em." The former Socialist smiled wearily. "That's the way you make them," he said. The man with the big watch chain looked at him with the pugnacity of the puzzled. "I don't get you," he growled. The young woman with the high heels, color, and voice, who was his companion, tugged at his sleeve. "Come on, George," she said. "What do we care about these people? Let's go to a movie." The former Socialist seemed to have forgotten the pair, but the wizened woman watched them go, and then asked, "What did you mean by that?" The former Socialist looked at her with an expression that was not unkind nor superior, but indicated rather speculation. Apparently, he decided for her intelligence, for he pointed out a table near by, where a man and a woman sat. "That girl," he said, "came to the United States 15 years ago, as a child. Since then she has worked in a garment factory, attended night school, saved enough money to study law, and is now a member of the bar of New York. The man is a member of a New England family, whose name has been prominent for generations. Both of them are devoting practically their lives to the cause of socialism. They won't go to movies today. This afternoon they will be working on the floor of the convention for the particular degree of socialism they think adapted to the United States. This evening both will be laboring in committee in preparation for tomorrow's session." The woman beside him looked interested. "Do you know many of these people?" she asked, "and are they nice people, really?" "I know them all," he said. "I am a former Socialist. And some of them are very nice indeed, and some are rather horrid, much like other people. The point is, they all think. Look at the table beyond them. That little flower of a girl, with the book. What do you suppose she is reading? Harold Be Wright? No. Karl Marx is the author who holds her attention during luncheon, and the pamphlet beside her contains the constitution of the Russian Soviet Republic. Under that is another book, which she reads at odd moments. I saw it on her bench this morning. It is 'Les Misérables.' The two excited, foreign-looking men arguing at the same table are debating in German whether the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party or of the Communists will be the salvation of the Tzchecho-Slovaks. I suppose there is hardly a delegate at this convention who could not meet in fair debate on any question involving economic theory. And many of them have been in prison for their convictions." "But if they are all such fine people, why did you leave them?" asked the wizened woman. The former Socialist smiled. "Economic dogma does not comprise all of life," he said sententiously, "and the best political theory does not eliminate machine politics."

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CARINTHIA AND THE SLOVENES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Carinthia is a land lying between the famous Tauern Mountains of Central Europe and the precipitous Karawanken Range, a land of sweet national songs, bewitching lakes, and fertile valleys. It is one of nature's great fortresses, the natural bulwark which has blocked the German descent to the Adriatic Sea, and for 13 centuries its people have been engaged in a constant struggle against the German attempt to penetrate to the Mediterranean. The southern sector of the country, which stretches from the Italian boundary along the Karawanken until Styria, near Dravograd (Draburg), is reached, is inhabited by the Slovenes. Little wonder that the Slovenes are attached to Carinthia. They call it the cradle of their national existence. It was on the plain of Selovatz (Klagenfurt) that they enthroned their own independent dukes, and it has been their home for 1300 years. The great Slovene national poet, V. Vodnik, sings: "Forever my nation has lived in this land; He who would claim it for another I would fain have him tell me for which." These mountains and valleys, these rivers and lakes, still ring with the ancient folk lore, and the present-day inhabitants have succeeded in preserving intact many of the wonderful traditions of olden times. In that western corner of Carinthia, which is the only spot in Europe where the Latin, Teuton, and Slav races make common contact, the Slovenes erected a famous sanctuary (Visharje) on the summit of a mountain 5500 feet high. From Visharje there extends one of the most beautiful panoramas in Europe. Right opposite one sees the great massif of Dobratsch, the Rigi of Carinthia, and the long valley of the Zilla, inhabited by Slovenians, who still conserve their old traditions and costume. The love of dancing is deep-rooted among the people, and the frolic at the annual fair is a national institution for which preparations are made weeks in advance.

About Klagenfurt
The charming valley of the Drava is called the Valley of Flowers (Rozhna Dolina). From this soil have sprung the most renowned leaders of Slovenian intellectual and political thought. The township of Bosovlje is famed for its old industry of ornamental weapons. Here, also, we find the home of Slovenian national folk song, much of which has been translated into other tongues and is famous in many countries. The well-known composer, Koshat, is a Slovenian of Carinthia, and the inspiration of his music is found among the peasantry of this valley. The chief city of Carinthia is Klagenfurt (Selovatz), situated in a large basin surrounded by pleasant hills to the north and high mountains to the south. Selovatz also has its traditions. There is a monument in the center square of the town which symbolizes a legend that tells how a terrible dragon once ravaged the country until his career was checked by a giant's club. Another story records how a fisherman brought his catch to the town and demanded an enormous profit from the poor. He was punished, they say, and turned into stone, and the townsfolk point to a rough statue standing against the wall of a house as that of the medieval profiteer. Today, of course, Selovatz is the cultural center of Carinthia. During the last century this land of blue lakes, green hills, fertile valleys, and sweet national songs became the battlefield of an intense national struggle. The Germans were bearing down from the north toward the Adriatic, and they chose Carinthia as the site of their frontal attack against the Southern Slavs. There was reason in this procedure, for here they were

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LETTERS
Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.
(No. 905)
Mr. Gompers and Radicalism
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I see many reports that Mr. Gompers says radicalism is on the increase since the advent of prohibition. I think it only fair to the public, and in fact necessary for the good of the public, to emphasize the fact which has been pointed out by others, and is already pretty well understood by those who will understand that what increase of radicalism or show of radicalism there has been because of prohibition is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Gompers himself. That, of course, is in keeping with the past history of the wets, who have habitually and persistently promoted defiance of law and then pointed to the lack of obedience to the law as an argument against the law. It seems to me, if Mr. Gompers is a safe leader for Labor, which certainly will receive as great benefits from prohibition as any other class (albeit the rich are also in need of it) that he should be using his great influence in pointing out those benefits and thus allaying instead of promoting radicalism when there is so much unrest due to other causes. Mr. Gompers must know as well as anyone that the false sense of the need of intoxicants has been the chief obstacle in the way of health, wealth, and happiness among laboring men. (Signed) RALPH E. MERAS.
Exeter, New Hampshire, July 6, 1919.

Chinese American Viewpoint
(No. 900)
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Your just article received last week. We, the American-born Chinese, appeal in telegram form to our Congress in Washington, requesting it to do its utmost in rejecting the unfair and undemocratic Shantung decision. Japan, in the near future, with the wealth of steel, lead, and coal secured from Shantung, will only endanger China, but our United States, for Japan, following German methods, has dreamed of not only controlling China, but intends to rule the world, as the Korean President warned the United States recently. In behalf of the officers and members of the Chicago Parlor, Chinese American Citizen Alliance, I wish to thank you and your paper. (Signed) W. LEE, Secretary Chicago Branch Chinese American Citizen Alliance, Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 20, 1919.

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Enforcement of Kultur
The methods of Germanization which were adopted are well known. The chief rôle was played by the Austrian bureaucracy, and even more than the other Slav provinces, Carinthia became the El Dorado of German functionaries. The stage had always the same setting. There was the bureau with its countless acts and documents, and, in the center, the German official, carefully groomed, wearing pince-nez, self-conscious and proud; he knew that behind his arrogant insolence there stood the whole German people from Klagenfurt to the Baltic. The effect of this penetration by the bureaucracy, though perhaps not superficially evident, was very marked, in practice. The Slovenian farmer, as trembling and with hat in hand, he approached the Teuton official to seek some concession or license, well realized the danger of crossing the humor of the functionary. And as there was nothing more calculated to throw the administrative autocrat into a towering rage than one word of the detested Slav language, the suppliant was forced to make use of his spatter of German. The result was one more report to Vienna that the Slovenian language was not necessary, because the people understood German.

In the course of justice the lawyers found it necessary to plead in German, although, for the most part, their clients were totally ignorant of it. In the public schools only the German alphabet was taught, and no book written in Slovenic was allowed to enter the famous "bilingual" schools of Carinthia. Indeed, their bilingual character consisted simply in the fact that the children were Slovenes, and the teachers, the books, and the whole system of instruction was German. The Austrian Germans covered the Slav territory with a thick net of Teuton associations. Millions of money were spent to assist the work of Germanization. Numerous schools were erected, and the adherents of the German system enjoyed every manner of financial assistance. Before the war, the methods of penetration were limited to the exercise of political and economic power; but after hostilities commenced the authorities changed their tactics, and began the open persecution of the Slovene element, throwing all the important Slovenes into prison. Nevertheless, when, in 1917 and 1918, the famous declaration in favor of southern Slav unity was brought forward in the Viennese Parliament, it was supported in Carinthia alone by the signatures of about 20,000 persons—this despite the German opposition.

It will fall to the conference of Paris to decide the destiny of Carinthia. The Slovenes of this land are the guardians of the Karawanken Mountains, the last rampart before the Adriatic. They have lived in this territory for 1300 years, and since the Government of Vienna, together with eminent German political leaders, were themselves disposed to acknowledge their national aspirations and unite them with Slovenia, it will be strange indeed if the entente powers fail to grant this satisfaction to "the rights of nationalities."

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THE BIG UNION PLAN IS OPPOSED

Spokesman for the United Mine Workers of America Denounces It as Visionary—Nationalization of Mines Urged

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In opening the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America here yesterday, L. Lewis, acting president, denounced himself as unalterably opposed to the One Big Union, which, he said, is a recently thought to disrupt the mine workers in western Canada. President Lewis compared this movement to the I. W. W., and said: "It is founded because it is founded on the dreams of visionaries, and embodied in the notions of misguided enthusiasts and mercenary enemies of the trade union movement."

His proposal to nationalize coal mines was placed before the convention by Lewis for consideration, but with the recommendation that it be rejected. He urged the total cessation of work throughout the entire jurisdiction of the organization in the event a new contract was not agreed with the operators, and that the Washington agreement be terminated later than Nov. 1. He also urged Congress be petitioned to protect the coal-mining industry by taxing all coal imported from Mexico.

On October 1917, Mr. Lewis said, the mine workers of America have been working under what is known as the Washington wage agreement, which agreement, drawn up by the operators and the mine workers' federal government was a third year. This agreement, he added, was by the mine workers' international in 1918, and superseded existing agreements, and was specifically agreed for the period of the war.

In February, 1918, the mine workers actually requested the United States Administration to sanction an increase of wages, but this was denied by the Fuel Administration, and action was sustained by President Wilson so far as the bituminous mine workers were concerned, although no consideration was given the anthracite miners.

In the competitive district, according to Mr. Lewis, consists of the territory comprised of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and forms a basis for wages for all the bituminous districts, and the local inequalities for dissatisfaction.

No agreement is effected at this conference between the operators and the mine workers, there will be no basis upon which to determine wages in any other district, he said. "In the event that an agreement is agreed upon, it will apply to other producing districts, as far as the provisions go."

The national policy committee of the mine workers, Mr. Lewis stated, last March and outlined a certain plan, which included a six-hour day, an economic wage demand, as well as a matter to be considered a legislative program, perhaps as a separate proposition, and apart from demand to be settled by the operators and ourselves."

WAGE BOARD PLAN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—For organization of a board to "do for industry in what the War Labor Board did for the country during the war" differences between employers and employees, Gov. Alfred E. Smith has called a conference of representative employers, workers and public to be held here Sept. 16. Representatives of both workers and employers will be members of the board, the chief aim will be to make common sense out of production and employment.

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Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor for the Dominion, told an audience composed of men belonging to the Canadian Federation of Soldiers and Sailors, at a dinner tendered the Minister in Montreal. Senator Robertson urged that they spread unity among their fellow-unionists, with the Golden Rule as their theme, and cooperation as the watchword for all. He advised both Capital and Labor that it was only by using such ideas that Canada could be brought through the crisis it was now facing.

The Minister pointed out that great companies were carried on, not by the investment of large sums of money by wealthy men, but by the savings of hundreds of thousands of working men. Where was the interest of the working man to destroy an industry which his own money helped to maintain? By reason of the respect which Labor had obtained for itself through its logical and lawful behavior under grievances, the class of employer who only considers the working man for his money value, instead of his human value, was growing fewer. Industries were now in charge of younger men, broader-minded men. If Canada could surmount the difficulties which now beset her, he felt that a greater day of prosperity than Canada ever had would dawn for her.

INSURANCE MEN FOR COMPANY CONTROL

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Opposition to any proposals for government ownership of the insurance companies of the country was expressed yesterday in the opening addresses at the fifth session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at the Hartford Club.

"Confident as we have been for so long of the fallacy of government owned and managed business," said C. W. Fairchild of Denver, insurance commissioner of Colorado and president of the convention, "we are more than confident now, in fact definitely assured, from the results of the past few years."

Governor Holcomb in his address of welcome added: "All I ask of you is to keep the management of the insurance companies out of the hands of the government."

"EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Aiming to bring about more orderly cooperation between employers and employees, the Trades and Labor Branch of the Federal Department of Labor requested the University of Toronto to open a course of instruction dealing with the points of knowledge gained within the last few years as to the best means of maintaining satisfactory industrial relations between employers and employees. No time was lost in responding to the request, and the course, which is to be known as the "Employment Management," opened a few days ago with 40 students, among whom were representatives of Labor, and managers and superintendents of Canadian manufacturing firms. Problems of employment, wages, promotion, transfer, and a general survey of higher economics will be dealt with by the various professors in charge. The work is divided into sections, such as "the man and the job," training the worker, and administrative features of industrial management.

LABOR PARTY MEETS IN OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An open convention of the Dominion Labor Party will be held in Winnipeg early in October. Plans will be perfected there for the civic elections which take place in November. The Labor Party will test its strength in the fight for civic honors. It is understood that the members of it will nominate candidates for both the provincial and federal constituencies when the time is opportune.

STREET CROSSING REGULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The San Diego City Council has passed an ordinance, and the police department is enforcing it, which compels pedestrians to cross streets at right angles in the business section. This action was taken because of the constant complaints that while automobiles were regulated the walkers were not.

HOUSE HONORS NAVY MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 244 to 7 the bill conferring the rank of permanent admiral on Admiral Benson and Rear Admiral Sims was passed on Monday by the House, and went to the Senate.

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ACTION TO RAISE WAGES OPPOSED

Union in Spokane, Washington, Proposes to Oppose Efforts to Advance Pay and Aid in Drive Against Profiteering

SPOKANE, Washington—The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of Spokane is pursuing an unusual course to reduce the high cost of living. Believing that an advance in wages simply means an additional advance in the commodities they must purchase, the union at a recent meeting adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, The Nation at large is now suffering from a discordant and discontented spirit through consequences of the great war and the inhumanity of man to man by boosting prices of commodities to such an extent as to cause the masses to call on our government for legislative action in an effort to stop the profiteering at the expense of the public; and

"Whereas, We realize that the present standard of wages existing in the city of Spokane barely affords a living by economical management; and

"Whereas, We believe that striking to raise wages at this time only affords an excuse for further advances in prices by the profiteering class; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this body, known as the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of Spokane, Washington, will not countenance or support any action to raise wages beyond the present scale as adopted by the unions of this city, other than those who are receiving less than \$5 per day at this date, for a period of 90 days; and be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge and give our moral, economic, and financial support to the proper authorities, appointed by the federal government, to uncover the profiteering class that they may be brought to justice and that the country may become settled under normal business conditions."

RAILWAY MEN NOT TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE

DETROIT, Michigan—Although the national committee of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers has been empowered to call a strike in the United States and Canada if a wage increase is refused, definite action will be decided upon on the floor of the convention being held here if the Railroad Administration submits its answer before the sessions close. The men, according to their leaders, are determined not to accept any compromise of their demands, but will strike if wage increases of \$1 per day per man and the new working agreement asked are refused.

HOMES FOR WORKING MEN TO BE ERECTED

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A corporation to build homes for working men has been formed here by Mayor George Burnside. It is capitalized at \$100,000, which was subscribed by leading business men who look more to results than to income from this fund. The project was brought about by the inability of many workingmen to secure homes at a rental they could afford.

RULE ON EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Asiatics who are students are not to be classed as laborers, even if they work as laborers to advance themselves in their studies, according to a decision by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, laying down the course to be followed by the Department of Labor. Laborers using the term students will not be admitted to the country.

POST OFFICE MEN HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The demands of the post office employees of New York and New Jersey for \$1800

for first-grade men, \$2100 for second, and \$2400 for third, were presented to members of the congressional joint committee on postal salaries at a conference here yesterday. The increases asked range from 15 to 50 per cent. The committee is investigating the subject throughout the country. Their conclusions will be presented to Congress for action.

BOSTON ELEVATED, DEMURRER FAILS

State Supreme Court Overrules Plea Against City's Protest of Payment to Meet Deficit

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A demurrer brought by the Boston Elevated to the bill brought by the city of Boston, which protests payment of an assessment of nearly \$3,000,000 to make up an Elevated deficit, was overruled in the Supreme Court yesterday. The demurrer set up the claim that the city's suit was against the Commonwealth and that the court had no jurisdiction.

Although the demurrer was overruled, the city will amend its bill, which will then be reported to the full bench of the Supreme Court for determination of constitutional questions. The city claims that the assessment is excessive and illegal, and that while public trustees are operating the road the city is deprived of \$1,800,000 annual rental on the subways it built at a cost of \$38,000,000.

Five-Cent Fares Advised

Expert Says Public Can Buy Boston Elevated Advantageously

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Steam railway men, according to P. F. Drew, president of a suburban trolley company, testifying before the special state commission on street railways yesterday, believe that they lose money on their suburban traffic. A member of the commission recommended that some means be devised whereby that traffic could be turned over to the trolley lines. B. W. Warren advised exclusive use of trolleys or jitneys, not a combination of the two.

John A. Beeler, a street railway expert, said that the Boston Elevated property can now be bought advantageously by the public. He said that new electric cars cost much less to operate than old ones and that one man cars are a great economy. Street railway employees have been underpaid, he said, and their interest in the company will be increased by giving them more pay. Fares, he said, should be 5 cents.

"Bay State" Situation

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Officials of the Eastern Massachusetts (Bay State) Street Railway Company yesterday continued confident that the employees would not strike. A number of the joint conference board, representing the men, said that the statement given out on Monday in behalf of the union had been misinterpreted, that the men did not intend to strike today, but that this is the last opportunity for the public trustees to come to an agreement with the men. Yesterday's statement said that no strike would be called until 48 hours' notice had been given the public, dating from this morning.

MORE ANTHRACITE MINERS QUIT WORK

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Fourteen thousand employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company in its anthracite mines within Lackawanna County yesterday went on strike in support of the company's miners at Archbald, who are protesting against the discharge of those who refused to do emergency work at laborers' wages. It is expected that by today 6000 men in the mines of the company at Nanticoke, Avondale, Kingston, and Dorranceton will join the strikers.

The miners of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who struck on Monday, remained out yesterday, and the miners in the Plymouth district, numbering about 3000, joined the strikers.

BOSTON POLICE FORCE QUILTS DUTY

Motion to Strike Opposed by Only Two Union Votes—Seven Hundred Harvard Men Among Volunteers for Service

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a strike vote, the result of which showed 1134 of 1147 members of the Boston police union to be in favor of an immediate strike, the Boston police force quit duty at 5:45 yesterday afternoon. It was said at police headquarters that it was not expected that any of the regular patrolmen would remain on duty.

Efforts were made to police the city in the absence of the regular men. Officers of the department, a volunteer force recruited at the Chamber of Commerce building, and a number of Harvard students were enrolled for service during the emergency. It was said that the Metropolitan Park police would be called upon, and also that some of those policemen were much averse to any emergency service on the ground that it would make them strikebreakers.

Conferences of Officials

Conferences were held yesterday in an effort to find some last-minute solution. Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, met in the State House, but no solution was reached. Earlier in the day the Mayor conferred with Mr. Curtis, James J. Storrow of the citizens' committee which tried to bring about an agreement between the union and the commissioner, and Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole.

Of the 1137 patrolmen to vote, only two voted against a strike. One ballot was blank. It was said at police union headquarters that electricians in this city are considering a sympathetic strike, if such action is needed, and may be ready for it by tonight. The Boston Central Labor Union has assured the police full support.

The State Federation of Labor called upon Governor Coolidge to remove Commissioner Curtis. The Governor replied, however, that he did not think it would be wise to do so. An assistant state attorney-general announced yesterday that the police strike is illegal and that any sympathetic strike would also be illegal.

In a communication to the Mayor of Boston, the Governor said that he could not see any action that he could take. He advised against any interference with Mr. Curtis, and said that the wages and working conditions of the police were largely in the hands of the Mayor and City Council of Boston.

Harvard Men Volunteer

A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, yesterday called upon the students of that institution to serve as volunteers, replacing the policemen. It was said that about 700 had responded, and that they will work in pairs. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, said that nearly 500 persons had volunteered for police work, presumably apart from the Harvard men. Many bank clerks, business men and lawyers, and a few ministers were among the volunteers.

The regular policemen have given up their equipment, which will be used by the special emergency force. The uniforms belong to the men and have been retained. Volunteers will wear civilian clothing.

Boston stores took special precautions to guard their stocks, and banks likewise increased their watchmen. Enlisted men will guard United States property if necessary, but troops will not be called out except in case of extreme lawlessness, it was said. The Mayor, it is stated, has authority to call out certain companies of the state guard.

The police last night held a meeting in Fay Hall to consider their course during the strike. No action has been taken as yet toward a sympathetic strike, least of all a general strike.

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STATEMENTS ON LABOR CRITICIZED

Representative of United States Department of Labor Takes Issue With President of Chicago Chamber of Commerce

CHICAGO, Illinois—Speaking before a conference held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, at which 36 states are represented, Roland B. Mahany, assistant to the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, took issue with H. H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that Mr. Merrick had taken an uncompromising attitude toward Labor. Mr. Mahany declared that Mr. Merrick's speech was not the right keynote for an assemblage called together to discuss the problems of the day, and to attempt to find a solution.

Prejudices and animosities of either Labor or Capital must not be allowed to enter into the question, Mr. Mahany said, if a solution is to be found. He said he did not believe any group of men, whether of Labor or Capital, had a right to take the laws in their own hand and administer them to suit their own will.

The conference here was called to consider the economic and industrial problems of the day, and it is expected that the conclusions will be embodied in resolutions to be presented to Congress, and may form the basis of the program of financial, commercial and agricultural interests to be presented to the conference to be called by President Wilson in October. It is also the plan of the conference to formulate some plan of meeting Bolshevik propaganda.

Among other things, Mr. Merrick said "that we must of necessity, through public sentiment, impress upon so-called Labor, which today is really spoken of in terms of organized Labor, and is about nine per cent of the grand total of recognized Labor in the United States, that this idle talk of destruction of industry, of tying up railroads so that they will never move, must stop."

Mr. Merrick declared that he "took issue with any man, President or anybody, who says that the United States today is an issue of 3,000,000 men, and not of 110,000,000 men, women, and children."

Other speakers were Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska; S. T. Bledsoe, general counsel, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; J. F. Zoler, general counsel National Conference of State Manufacturers Associations; D. E. Felt, president Illinois Manufacturers Association, and S. M. Hastings, chairman of the conference.

Equal Wage for Women to Be Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the resolutions to be introduced in the convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, now being held at San Francisco, California, it was stated at the headquarters in Washington, will call upon the federal government to pay women at the same rate men are paid for the same grade of work. The privilege of entering positions formerly held exclusively by men will be asked for women and it is asserted that all conditions of employment should be subjected to scrutiny to bring about complete equality of the sexes.

Edmund de Valera, who claims to be president of the so-called Irish Republic, attended the convention yesterday by invitation. He said that he expected more from the Labor man than from any other class of people, and pleaded for the recognition of Ireland at once, demanding that that country be made a free republic.

The police last night held a meeting in Fay Hall to consider their course during the strike. No action has been taken as yet toward a sympathetic strike, least of all a general strike.

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ALBANIAN QUESTION NEEDS SETTLEMENT

Advocates That United States Be Asked to Accept Mandate for Albania and Also Disputed Frontier Territory

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amongst the many questions left unsettled by the Peace Conference, and overlooked or misinterpreted by those who are still engaged in remaking the map of Europe, the question of Albania. It is inevitable that, in face of the present state of all that concerns the Balkan states of Europe, the smaller weaker ones should have been considered, and thus the appeal which Mr. Telford Erickson, honorary delegate of the Albanian federation to the Peace Conference, makes to the United States, seems to be both instructive and urgent.

Erickson declares that, by the treaty which was signed at the conference in London in 1913 by the ambassadors of the six great powers: England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, and Austria—Albania was constituted an independent State. This act had the character of a solemn treaty, and a pledge of honor given to the Albanian race, a crowning of its hopes and aspirations, which have been maintained throughout long and centuries of oppression.

Frontiers

Albania, of the solemnity of this treaty, and of the great powers which signed it two years later, which contains the following: "Italy has received the entire Albania, the island of Valona, and a sufficiently extended territory to enable her to hold this as a frontier from a military point of view. It is proposed, for example, to make the frontier on the north and east the Vardar River, and on the south the district of Chirra. If Italy were to refuse to accept this, she will not oppose, in a small neutral state is formed in the possible desire of France, Britain, and Russia, to divide the territory of the Albanian frontier on the north and south, between Montenegro, Serbia, and the Italian frontier of Valona. The Italian frontier of Valona is a strip of territory becoming a buffer state."

At the moment this treaty was signed, the great powers, the condemnation of the ideal was pronounced, the ideal was sacrificed, and the small nation was ended. But Mr. Erickson asks it, now that the ideal has been achieved, now that the formidable forces which were broken, it is possible to exact the carrying out of this treaty by mutilating a nation like Albania? Can there be any meaning to the ideal of liberty if it is a question of the fate of Albania?

Mr. Erickson evokes the history of Albania. At her birth, she crossed the threshold of the East and West, and began to lay the foundations of European civilization. She was the birth of Alexander the Great, the conqueror of the world. Roman emperors were Albanians, and later on, she gave several emperors to the Greek Army, and several chiefs, thanks to whom she was able to win her war of independence. Albania founded the empire of Egypt, and, without the aid of the European powers, the Albanian Khedive would have been seated on the throne of the

Partition

Erickson declares that if the peace of London seemed to be in accordance with Albania her independence, it was so parsimonious in its treatment of her frontiers that she was left with her most fertile lands, and her most prosperous towns were distributed between Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro. He thinks that the peace of 1915, giving Valona to Italy, was the signal for the division of Albania between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. The delegates of the signatories of this treaty apparently agreed upon this division, and the author of the memorial passionately asks, "What result? Has Italy thus acquired an eastern frontier? Have Montenegro, and Greece made national life firmer, or renewed their frontiers? Have the Balkans been tranquilized, and has the danger of the world been delivered from the quicksands and shallows? The result was obtained, it is a result, but it is not a result which can be called a success. It is a result which is far from being a success. It is a result which is a certainty—that, as Valona has been legally taken over by Italy, she will have to reckon with the Albanian race. The Albanians will turn toward all the people whom they can hope for, and they will ally themselves with the Bulgars. They will be the vanguard of a new German-Austrian invasion. They will unite with those who struggle in the Balkans, and what has been so often said from them, or they will overthrow the whole of Europe, knowing that the German empire cannot increase their

sufferings, and hoping vaguely that some good may come to them therefrom.

A Sure and Simple Remedy

Mr. Erickson goes on to say that, as a man who has spent 10 years in the Balkans and Italy, he would suggest a simple and sure remedy. He intimates that the League of Nations should agree to ask the United States, in the interest of the peace of the world, to accept a mandate for Albania, as well as for the disputed frontier territory. He considers that the United States could not refuse such a demand presented in the name of humanity. After all it has done to win the war and establish peace, it should do all in its power to place this peace on a durable basis and maintain it there. America would be a conciliating friend in the midst of all the different Balkan nations. Its sympathy for Italy is well known, and that Nation would be freed from all danger on the east by the presence there of the United States, and could in all security give itself up to the restoration of its industries and its devastated territories, as well as to the reorganization of its internal life. As soon as Italy has been satisfied on this point, the claims of Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro would fall to the ground, and America could restore order and government in Albania; ameliorate social and economic conditions by supplying the urgent needs of this unhappy people; construct roads and railroads; open schools, and even a large Balkan University.

Mr. Erickson declares that after one or two years of such a régime, when the people have a full consciousness of their needs, preferences, and desires, and when all danger of unrighteous propaganda has been removed, the question of frontiers can be determined according to the wish of the populations. Then steps can be taken to establish a permanent government which would become perfectly free and independent under the protection of the League of Nations.

Once in possession of her ethical frontiers on the north, east, and south, Albania would soon become a flourishing State. She is called to occupy a high place amongst the small nations, for she has great natural resources, a salubrious climate, and a vigorous population.

Mr. Erickson concludes by saying that a powerful Albania is a sure guarantee of peace in the Balkans. By making a friend of her, Italy would be better protected against the Greeks and Slavs than if she constructed a new frontier on the other side of the Adriatic and in the interior of the country. Besides, a neutral State, placed in the midst of the Balkans with the moral support of the League of Nations, would assure perfect stability and a fruitful peace.

BANK CLERKS FORM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A ballot on the question of forming a union or association is being conducted among bank clerks in New Zealand, and as an earlier vote was in favor of 1100 votes to 78, the result is not doubtful, though some opposition has arisen. The proposed union will be on somewhat the same lines as those of the union of bank clerks recently formed in New South Wales, Australia. Increases of salary will be the primary object of the union, but the promoters of the scheme aim at raising the standard of the average bank clerk, by making him familiar with modern banking knowledge, and by lectures, a well-edited magazine and a system of scholarships and prizes. The managers of banks will be admitted to membership. There is a strong feeling among the clerks that better conditions are needed, conditions which will insure the recognition and promotion of men with the necessary ability and qualifications.

DUTCH COMMERCE AND GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—A committee has been formed for the foundation of a Netherlands Chamber of Commerce at Frankfurt-on-Main. As it is considered desirable to have in each country only one Dutch Chamber, the new Chamber will form part of the general Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Germany which is already represented at Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Dortmund.

FRENCH MINISTER PUT IN MINORITY

Victor Boret, the Minister of Agriculture, Resigns as Result of Great Debate in Chamber on the High Cost of Living

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture and Supplies, found himself in a minority on July 18, in the French Chamber, and has since resigned. Such is the result of the great debate in the Chamber on the high cost of living.

The first part of the sitting was quite calm. There were few deputies present at the opening, only seven. Mr. Renard, president of the Supplies Commission, came, as he had announced he would do, to expound the various recommendations proposed by the commission. He began by speaking at length on the cost of living, when Mr. Laval asked permission to interrupt the speaker. Drawing from his pocket the copy of a rather long report, he furnished the following particulars:

The company known as Le Froide Sec was, he said, charged with the refrigerating and exportation of 300,000 Algerian sheep, and received excessive remuneration for this work. The director of this company was at the same time president of the Supplies Commission. He received the merchandise as president of the commission, and carried out the refrigerating, etc., as president of the company. What an abuse! At the same time a campaign was being conducted to prevent the importation of live Algerian sheep into France.

This information, Mr. Laval stated, had been given to him by the Employers and Workmen's Butchers' Syndicate. He declared that this scandal, added to so many others, called for a judicial inquiry.

Evading the Blame

Mr. Boret rose immediately, and explained that the contract of which Mr. Laval spoke, had been made by the Governor-General of Algeria.

Mr. Laval replied rather dryly that he observed that a Minister could always intrench himself behind the authority of another person responsible for decisions. He also declared that the company had received 300,000 sheep, although only 200,000 could be delivered. The document which he read on the subject concluded by saying that the interests of the Nation were sacrificed for interested parties.

The Minister thereupon declared that he regretted that the delegates who went to Algeria had not communicated this report to him. He had only learnt of it through Mr. Laval.

Mr. Renard then resumed his statement of facts. He advised a return to restrictions and the building up again of stocks; this last remark called forth from Mr. de Monzie the exclamation: "Make stocks in a time of penury!"

Mr. de Monzie, who was seated on the front bench close to the Minister, had been waiting for an opportunity to intervene. When Mr. Renard spoke of coal, he asked: "Did you know that on June 1 the government heard that the coal agreements had been denounced, and that ever since July 15 the arrivals of coal have diminished? Do you know what quantities one can hope to receive from Germany. With eight or ten millions of tons shall we be able to face the deficit caused by the non-importation of English coal? Are we going to end this debate on supplies without having discussed the coal question? And are we going to fight over questions of the partition of what does not exist?"

The Chamber was much impressed by these words. Mr. de Monzie lifted the debate to a higher level, and in a few words criticized the entire French policy—the policy of change and exchange; the policy of protection; indeed, the general policy which has brought about a universal rise in prices. He declared that the high cost of living had been created, and he affirmed again that wrong criminal actions had a less injurious influence than an error of general policy or a

false interpretation of the financial situation.

Mr. Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture and Supplies, made a brief declaration, saying that the government was in favor of cooperative action, but could not initiate it suddenly. He was, however, ready to receive all the directors of cooperative societies. But he must not be asked to constitute stocks when they were just living from day to day. Was it possible to bring prices in France to the same level as those in foreign countries? The cost of freightage must not be forgotten, nor the 1,000,000 who had fallen, nor must they forget the idleness which had become so universal, just when increased production was indispensable.

The Minister pointed to the effort to increase importation which had been made in 1918, and he asked his critics if they realized the trouble and energy that has been required in order to procure those provisions together with the means of transportation. Would they have done much better than he had under the circumstances?

The Tree and Its Fruit

Mr. Augagneur intervened, saying "The tree is judged by its fruit." He compared France with Belgium, where in five months, prices had fallen one-half, on account of the measures taken by the Belgian Government. He said the policy of the French Government had given no good results, and yet the government wished to hold on to it.

Amongst the orders of the day, one proposed by Mr. Renard expressed the confidence of the Chamber. Another by Mr. Augagneur ran as follows:

"The Chamber, noting that the cost of living has decreased by a half in Belgium since the month of January, 1919; that the cost of living has diminished by a quarter in England since the armistice; that it has not ceased increasing in France since the same date; and, judging the economic policy of the government by its results, passes to the order of the day."

Mr. Victor Boret declared that he would only accept Mr. Renard's order of the day; and Mr. Andre Paisant spoke in behalf of the economic policy of the government.

It was, however, Mr. Augagneur's order of the day which was passed by the Chamber by 227 votes against 213, thus defeating Mr. Boret.

AIR REGULATIONS HAMPER AVIATION

Elaborate Conditions Imposed in Great Britain Make Long-Distance Work Irksome—Short Journeys Unprofitable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the inner circles of the aeronautical world, speculation regarding the future is rife, and the field of conjecture embraces the possible rise of a brigand air power aiming at world mastery. Discussion concerning the possible identity of that power is not limited to the national view, but takes into account great interests. Russia and China, of course, are mentioned, but so also are International Labor, Capital, and even Islam.

The publication of the convention relating to the regulation of aerial navigation has brought these subjects to the fore; for the convention is directly aimed at the prevention of international as well as private illegalities. At the moment, the regulations leave little room for any but government flying, so far as Great Britain is concerned, for they impose such elaborate conditions and require the observance of such difficult formalities as to make long-distance work, involving the passing from one country to another, very irksome; whilst in a country like Great Britain, with its numerous railways, short air journeys can very seldom compete with existing methods of transport.

Need for Regulations

The need for the regulations is apparent when any idea that Europe is a sort of eastern United States is dismissed. The nations may love one another, but clearly they find it expedient to prepare for every contingency, and they dissemble their love by precautions that afford a curious contrast to peace celebration speeches.

That the matter affects aviation differently according to circumstances can be seen by a comparison of Amer-

ica and Europe. Great distances are open in America to air lines without the need of crossing international boundaries. The same regulations, therefore, have a different practical result in Europe, where you cannot fly for long in a straight line without getting into another nation's air. In America, moreover, there are vast stretches of free water, suitable for flying-boat operations, and, save in a few city regions, the railway systems are not excessively crowded. There are vast regions over which existing transport facilities are meager.

The continent of Europe is far less favorably placed; but, as compared with the Continent even, Great Britain is in a very bad way indeed. And the situation is aggravated by the frequency of prohibited areas of land and water.

The flying boat, so far as technical and transport development are concerned, offers one of the biggest fields for enterprise, but in Great Britain private enterprise of small concerns or of individuals is practically at a standstill. In effect, the whole of the south coast is closed to private air traffic. The Solent, one of the finest and most suitable waters, although nominally open to air traffic, would bring any pilot, who is not an expert navigator, into immediate conflict with the authorities. In America, the Curtiss Company, which bought from the United States Government after the armistice over 2000 aeroplanes and flying boats, were able quickly to dispose of the lot to private firms and individuals. In Great Britain there is simply nothing doing, and machines have to be broken up to make work!

Elaborate Formalities

The result of all this is the grave questioning one hears on all sides. What influences have been at work in contriving a situation in which apparently aeronautical development is endangered? Who is getting hold of the machinery for air navigation? In 10 years time, when air power will be a reality to an extent not revealed even by the late war, who will have the power, and who will have been driven out of the field? There is perhaps some excuse for the remarkable suggestions that are now being put forward in the absence of any simple explanation.

On the surface it appears that in

Great Britain, owing to the bad days on which aviation has fallen, there is a natural drifting toward an aerial trust or monopoly on the commercial side, with the state service on the other. It is said that a tendency has been observed to "capture" the aeronautical bodies by means of nominees of the government or the trust in their councils and on their executives. State encouragement for aviation, even of a mild kind and not of the nature of direct aid, does not exist. One firm already has frankly declared that it cannot go on in the face of the present hampering regulations, and it is suggested that the Air Ministry is more or less under the influence of sinister political or commercial forces.

Descending from this high platform down to the details of the regulations, an equipment of the signals, books, and forms required for their due observance would call from the private owner for an outlay that would be a considerable proportion of his total bill, and would, moreover, demand much time and study. Naturally he asks, Why all these elaborate formalities for an infant industry and sport which cannot, for some time to come, even in the most favorable circumstances, grow to a menace requiring very serious treatment? He says: "Let the regulations be postponed for a few years, ready to be put into force whenever the situation calls for them; and meanwhile, let us have a few simple safeguards."

Unfortunately, this view takes no account of the interests of officialdom, which are always, in the narrow sense, bound up with formalities and regulations. Probably one need look no further for the explanation.

Germany is considered fortunate in being, for the moment, outside the convention, says one critic. Great Britain will suffer most, because of her position and her interior economy, if for no other reason.

ALIENS IN HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—According to the Statistics Bureau the aliens in Holland on June 20, 1919, numbered 117,887, namely 61,292 men and 56,595 women, including 8738 French, 36,638 German, 1925 British, and 47,156 Belgian subjects. There are not many workmen amongst them, as these are admitted as little as possible in view of the chances of unemployment.



This Will Help You

10,000 Owners Speak for Its
Performance and Reliability

Decide for an Essex

What owners say of a car is a pretty good indication of its worth.

And when you add to that, the enthusiastic endorsements of thousands of motor-wise individuals the proof should be conclusive.

But the Essex has still another way of showing its value.

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Performance limitations have naturally grouped cars into classes. Certain cars may be depended upon for unlimited service. They know no frontiers of distance. They are dependable and require practically no attention.

But such cars are large and costly, costly to buy and to operate.

An exception is the Essex. Its performance qualities can be demonstrated at any time.

Take a ride with us to see how it can be driven just as easily, as fast and with as much certainty of endurance as any high-priced car with which you care to compare it.

MODERATE COST DUE TO SMALLER SIZE

If the Essex were as large as the cars whose performance it matches, the price would have to be as high.

But because it has no useless length or useless weight, costly car quality in every detail is possible with proportionate saving in cost.

And by skill in design, and care in construction, the performance is just as satisfactory.

It is because of these qualities that the Essex is praised as it is.

ITS WORTH IS SHOWN IN SERVICE NOT PRICE

The strongest Essex boosters are those who have driven their cars the hardest. It is so easy to handle—so lively and so comfortable that there is pleasure rather than work in driving it.

You may be undecided between the Essex and some other car of similar weight and price.

The two cars look bright and attractive on the sales floor.

The demonstration will give the Essex an advantage that everyone is glad to describe.

Then the thing for you to decide is how those two cars will compare after several months of service.

For answer, note the Essex cars in your neighborhood.

Take a ride in one whose speedometer registers long service.

Look out for performance. See if it still has the power to do the things it did when new. Is it quiet and rigid and in good condition?

Every Essex makes new friends.

It is what they are saying that is increasing the demand so much. You should speak for your car without delay.

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THE point is—a coat of paint is a mighty thin thing. It's just that thin that even two coats of it are less than 1/100 of an inch thick. Try to think how thin 1/100 of an inch is, and you can begin to see why your paint is even poorer than you thought it was. Also how surprisingly good good paint must be for a little thin coat like that to stand weather's wear and tear the way Lowe's does. Don't begrudge the few cents difference in price between a cheap paint and one that costs more. It is cheaper in the end. Talk it over with the Lowe paint dealer in your town. Or send us for a booklet on Paint Points.

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47 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis

RAISULI OUTWITS SPANISH IN MOROCCO

of Bandit's Attacks on
Spanish Troops Was Brought
in Chamber but Somewhat
Suppressed

Article on the above subject
in The Christian Science Monitor
Sept. 8.

Spain—It is natural and
respectable even desirable that
possible complications should
be on the recent fighting with
Morocco, of which at
of writing, there appears to be
spect of a continuance. Pub-
is greatly disturbed at the
of the rising of Raisuli and his
on various Spanish posts, and
that are coming to light
little to alleviate the anx-
It is a shock to find, after all
promise of the new opera-
General Berenguer, and the
bullet that as the result an
that has been vastly costly
has so far yielded her next
and has produced nothing
and dissatisfaction, should
this. There are now the opti-
and the pessimists. The former,
their cue from the dispatches
the High Commissioner, urge that
a mere flash in the pan of a
who sees that the time has
for his final overthrow, having
careful note of the nature and
of the recent Spanish progress
some fully aware that he could
overall against it. Then it is
out that Raisuli has no arti-
s aeroplanes, and no very
armaments of any kind nor
of getting them, whereas
short time the Spanish forces
himself every modern re-
attack to bear against the
d who was until so recently
pay. In such circumstances
cannot be long delayed, and
the worst to be said of such
are happening now is that
inconvenient.

Forces Increasing

There is very much to be said
of this comfortable view of
and it is being said with em-
if so much could be done by
and all the other things,
any aeroplanes, as is now sug-
any has it not been done be-
those who are termed pess-
out that, in his aggressive
in this country, Raisuli
tribesmen has a distinct ad-
and he is gathering additions
forces daily. It looks as if the
warlike and considerable An-
tribesmen may go over at any
The Anjeras have been one
his chief difficulties in her
labors, and she has had to
hard. Only recently they
and, and so one great difficulty
overcome, but now a large
of this trib- have already gone
to Raisuli, and the re-
point blank refusal to do any-
assist the Spaniards as they
asked to do. They say that
made a great sacrifice recently
let the foreign and Chris-
of Spain into their country
any resistance, and they can-
expected now to go any fur-
fight against those of their
and their own religion.

case of the Anjeras only;
considerable excitement is in
among the tribesmen
Morocco, and it is quite
that Raisuli was counting on
on producing a general
There are reliable reports
excitement is even felt by
of Tangier, and, as a con-
by the European population
excitement of a different
there were any trouble there,
of defense at present is
small. Then it seems that
able may spread into the
area, and that would be not
in itself, but difficult ques-
could be only too likely to be
about the Spanish occupation
Spain has been to some
able extent on her trial dur-
last few months, and every-
it. In all these and other
ances it is not a matter of
that the cry that the whole
enterprise is wrong and
stopped is again heard in

Ministers

subject has been brought up in
chamber and for the time being
somewhat adroitly sup-
Mr. Barcia, the Independent,
other occasions has brought
questions which have been
going to the government, com-
of the silence of ministers at
when such anxiety was being
the people, and when the dis-
General Berenguer with
optimism, provoked such un-
ings. Mr. Gonzalez Montoria,
Foreign Minister in this
which at that moment was
out of existence, spoke
in reply, and said that some
Spanish newspapers were quite
describing what had hap-
a check to the Spaniards,
time, he said, there was
of sending reinforcement
men and matériel to
General Berenguer had
for them, and the Cabinet
such a question into
Domingo, the Cata-
Republican deputy, who has
of the most vigorous op-
this occupation, and who
personal experience in
and in the past has brought
against the adminis-
and endeavored to
questioning further, but the
Minister took advantage of,

the contention that in view of the diffi-
culties created by the elections and
so forth, the Chamber had not yet
been properly constituted, and so a
debate could not be accepted. The
president of the Chamber supported
this contention.

In a further dispatch, General
Berenguer says that it has not been
possible to count the rebel losses in
the first attack, but they are consid-
erable, while this region has been quiet
since the attack and its repulse. He
says that Raisuli, made uneasy by the
methodical progress accomplished by
the Spaniards, attacked the Spanish
troops at a very hilly place between
Larache and Tetuan, but notwith-
standing his utmost efforts, he, Rai-
suli, was obliged to decamp. But
against this there are one or two
notable facts to be set. The first is
that on the very eve of this attack by
Raisuli, General Berenguer gave an
interview to the correspondent of El
Sol, in which he said that the resist-
ance of the tribesmen had been over-
come, and that, for the rest, the new
territories would be occupied without
fighting. As a matter of fact—and
this is a surprising thing in view of
what has happened—the majority of
the Spanish advanced posts on the
line between Larache and Tetuan had
been abandoned and their garrisons
dispersed. It is also persistently
stated in some quarters that the
Spanish losses are very much greater
than has been pretended, and that
home forces and natives, they amount
to not less than a thousand men.

Tribesmen Again Attack

Again, in spite of the governmental
denials, it is believed in some quarters
that General Berenguer has really
asked for reinforcements. General
Barrera, at any rate, is going to his
assistance, and already the Spanish
forces have been augmented. There
has been another attack by the tribes-
men, this time at Ergaya, near the
edge of the international zone, the
tribesmen firing upon it all night. The
Spaniards, however, held the fortified
camp they have here, and the tribes-
men were beaten off, but not until
some serious Spanish losses had been
sustained. From what can be gathered
it appears that Raisuli's object is
to attack isolated posts in widely dif-
ferent places, and thus to cause the
maximum amount of surprise and em-
barrassment, and also to cut the sup-
plies to remote places. It seems that
the Spanish management of their
wounded is very bad.

There is intelligence that measures
are being taken in the French zone for
consolidating the line of separation
between this and the Spanish zone,
and to the utmost extent preventing
all communication, the fear being lest
the trouble should spread to any seri-
ous extent, as it is probably Raisuli's
object to make it. It is stated from
Rabat, the French port a long way
south of Larache, that recently the
French have carried out the most im-
portant works in their region, and
that troops from the Fes district, af-
ter three months' constant effort, have
completed certain defense works ex-
tending from Taza, and have con-
structed eight new posts, three block-
houses, and have laid out more than a
hundred kilometers of tracks. This
constitutes a front which is virtually
a guarantee against surprise by rebels.
It is also stated that General
Lyautey is making special arrange-
ments for dealing with the frequent
attacks that are made from the north-
east in the Taza region, which are a
continual nuisance to the French
posts, rendering all communication on
the Taza-Taourirt route very precari-
ous. The line of defense is being
moved further north.

CHECK TO PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—To
check profiteering a proclamation has
been gazetted in New South Wales fix-
ing all prices at those now current and
making it an offense to raise them
without the permission of the Necess-
ary Commodities Commission.

NATIONS LEAGUE APPOINTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Prof. J. A.
van Hamel has been requested by Sir
Eric Drummond, secretary general of
the League of Nations, to act as head
of the legal department, and has ac-
cepted the position.

Women
and
Misses



New Fall Oxford

Brogue Style, the Season's Novelty

A DECIDEDLY smart shoe, very
attractive, will be worn for street
and sport—Illustration shows style
lines. Will wear well—comfortable
last.

Developed in heavy tan calf with wing toe cap,
large perforation, medium heel and welt sole.

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SWISS VIEW OF THE LEAGUE COVENANT

Spokesman of Federal Council
Says Terms Will Democratize
International Politics and As-
sert Rights of Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Like the
people of every nation, the Swiss are
demanding more light upon the subject
of the League of Nations Covenant. In
view of the fact that the question as to
whether Switzerland should join the
league as constituted by the Paris
conference will soon be decided by a
popular vote, the need of impartial en-
lightenment is universally felt. The
Federal Government, recognizing the
earnestness of this general demand
and realizing its responsibility in
meeting it, has delegated the head of
the Political Department and former
President of the Swiss Confederation,
Felix Calonder, to meet the representa-
tives of the Swiss press in weekly
conferences, with a view to discussing
together this all-important question.
Mr. Calonder being the spokesman of
the Federal Council, his utterances
may be considered as the official view
of the Swiss Government upon the
League of Nations.

At one such conference recently
held, Mr. Calonder began by impress-
ing upon the representatives of the
press the necessity of reproducing his
remarks and commenting upon them
in an impartial and objective manner.
He said he admitted a free criticism
of the faults and shortcomings of the
Covenant. At the same time, the peo-
ple should also be shown the great
progress such a pact constituted. The
many and determining reasons which
spoke in favor of Switzerland joining
it should also be pointed out. They
all desired enlightenment and the
truth. But a clear perception of cer-
tain faults and certain advantages
was not sufficient. What was neces-
sary was to acquire a view of the
work as a whole and clearly recog-
nize the essentials.

Value of Article 18

Article 18, the head of the political
department continued, was of the ut-
most importance. It not only pro-
vided that every new international
treaty be registered and made public,
but it also stipulated that such a
treaty was not binding until these
formalities were complied with. Art.
19 then provided for a new exami-
nation of the treaties, with a view to
determining whether or not they were
compatible with the league. This was
a most efficacious provision to combat
secret diplomacy, to democratize in-
ternational politics, and to make pre-
vail in the world the rights of public
opinion. Before the war such guaran-
tees of peace would have seemed im-
possible.

Mr. Calonder then turned his at-
tention to the question as to how Swit-
zerland would be affected by the league.
"Nobody feels more keenly than I the
difference between the Covenant of the
League of Nations and the Swiss plan
which was much more boldly pacifist,"
he declared. Did not those who
complained of the fact that the great
work was not perfect give proof of a
lack of historic sense? Was it not nat-
ural, although regrettable, that the
League of Nations showed now, and
would show for a long time to come,
the deep marks of the formidable cri-
sis from which it had sprung? Was
not a defective Society of Nations
which could be improved preferable
to none at all?

The Issue for Switzerland

In conclusion, Mr. Calonder sharply
emphasized the position in which Swit-
zerland would find herself were she
to refuse to join the league. "The
question is not asked often enough.
What would be the position of Swit-
zerland in the world if she did not join
the League of Nations? Would she
not, against her will, by the force of
circumstances and by the difference
which will exist between the League of
Nations and the countries of central
Europe, be considered as belonging to
the moral sphere of the latter, at least
in the opinion of the people belonging
to the league? If Switzerland did not
join now, is it possible seriously to be-
lieve that she would be admitted later
on, when Germany will be a member?
Would not such an attitude be in-
terpreted as an orientation of our in-
ternational policy toward one group
of powers? The League of Nations of
Paris is, in spite of its faults, a viable
creation which holds out the greatest
promises. We arrive always at the
same question: Shall we, in this his-
toric moment, because of faults in the
covenant as it has been established
or in view of our peculiar interna-
tional situation, isolate ourselves and
renounce our international mission;
or shall we join the league and col-
laborate in the reconciliation, the
friendship of nations, and the estab-
lishment of justice, by placing our
hope in the democratization of the
nations and their international poli-
cies, and our faith in the power of the
ideal which must guide humanity?"

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ideal which must guide humanity?"

PRESS CONGRESS OF WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The
Press Congress of the World will
be held in Sydney in October 1920.
Delegates will assemble in Sydney on
Oct. 15 and the congress will be
officially opened on the following Mon-
day. The proceedings of the confer-
ence will occupy about 10 days. The
date of the congress has been
arranged so that it will follow the
meeting in Canada, in September of
next year, of the Empire Press Union.
This will enable British and Domin-
ion press men to make a compre-
hensive tour of the dominions and to
attend both congresses. The season
will be suitable for touring in the
Australian states. The organizers of
the conference are confident that the
steamer time tables will have become
regular and passenger rates normal
by the third quarter of next year.

COAL QUESTION IN BRITISH POLITICS

In Parliamentary Lobbies Pass-
word Has Been That Coal
Would See End of Coalition

By The Christian Science Monitor special
parliamentary correspondent.

WESTMINSTER, England.—"Coal
will be the death of the Coalition" is
the password of the moment in the
parliamentary lobbies. Like all epi-
grams, it has rather more rhyme than
reason in it; but none the less it
expresses the prevailing anxiety in
the House and the country over the
situation created by the reports of the
Coal Commission.

The Labor view of nationalization is
that the coal ought to be owned and
worked by the government as trustee
of the Nation. A large body of more
moderate opinion favors the idea of
public ownership but would leave the
business of "getting" the coal to pri-
vate enterprise. A third body of op-
inion—largely represented in the Con-
servative wing of the Coalition—re-
jects nationalization in any form.
These three tides have created some-
thing like a political maelstrom in
which the government is now caught.
Before Mr. Lloyd George returned
from Paris it was commonly supposed
that he intended to pronounce in favor
of nationalization without going the
"whole hog" of the Labor policy. But
recent events have made him hold his
hand. Labor stock as a whole shows
a tendency to fall in public esteem and
Mr. Lloyd George himself seems to
be unwilling to provoke a conflict with
his Conservative supporters until the
political situation in the country
grows clearer than it is now.

In order to understand the position
in which the miners found themselves
at the time of the Keswick conference,
we must remember that the govern-
ment had virtually pledged itself to
accept the Sankey report which pro-
nounced in favor of a cautious but
definite approach to nationalization.

but that Mr. Bonar Law, in making
the new offer of an inquiry had re-
fused to give an undertaking that "the
government would go in for national-
ization" as part of the new offer. The
miners, moreover, knew that most of
Mr. Law's supporters in the House
were hostile to nationalization and
therefore the federation felt bound to
insist upon the fulfillment of the pledge
as a condition of their own acceptance
of the new offer. That is precisely
what the Keswick conference did. It
decided to assume that the govern-
ment "could not or would not carry
out the pledge of nationalization and
to keep its hands free by refusing to
cooperate with the government in the
new inquiry. Here the miners com-
mitted an undoubted tactical mistake
by which they appear to take the
whole blame for the new increase in
price and to act unreasonably in re-
fusing to explore all means by which
our coal production could be in-
creased. This result was probably
the deliberate object of Mr. Bonar
Law's tactics. Once the offer was
made the government stood to gain
either way. Personally I have no
doubt that Mr. Bonar Law would have
preferred to see the Keswick confer-
ence accept his proposal, for then
there would have been no rise in the
price of coal until October at the
earliest, and perhaps not at all. With
the miners' refusal the rise took effect
on July 21 in circumstances which re-
lieve the government of much of the
odium which they would otherwise
have incurred.

The tension once more increased,
and the Keswick conference was com-
monly interpreted as the first shot in
the great battle between the govern-
ment and the miners. The general
public dislikes being made the target
for the artillery of the two parties
and hesitates to decide which is right.
This hesitation accounts for the di-
vided counsels which prevailed in po-
litical circles and perhaps also for the
tentative suggestion made by Lord
Milner that there would be no harm
in making an experiment in national-
ization in some comparatively small
and well-defined area. The obvious
comment on this is that Lord Milner's
proposal is the thin end of a wedge
which would soon be driven right in.

IMPROVED STATUS OF WOMEN OF INDIA

LONDON, England.—Speaking re-
cently on "The Future of Indian
Women" at the East Indian Associa-
tion, Mrs. N. C. Sen said that the po-
sition of women in India today was
much better than it was 50 years ago,
and while they were still more or
less at the mercy of their men, they
had the consolation that they were not
the only women in the world who had
been suppressed and ignored by their
menfolk. They had had many cham-
pions of the women's cause in the last
50 years, Mrs. Sen said, but she was
sorry to say there was still much to
be done before they were on the same
footing as men in the outside world.

Although they themselves had not
got much hold in their country's af-
fairs, Mrs. Sen continued, yet a be-
ginning was about to be made. They
rejoiced in it and wanted to take a
share in it. Most of the educated
women in India felt for their land just
as deeply as the men did. They wanted
to serve their mother country. A small
portion of their men were going to
get the franchise now. Some of their
educated women, helped by some of
the leading women of Great Britain,
had approached the authorities asking
them to grant the franchise to women,
at least to some specially qualified
ones. She was sorry to say their ap-
peal had been in vain. But they were
not going to be disheartened. They
were going to manage themselves, as
best they could, to shape their destiny,
which she was confident would not be
unworthy of their past.

WIRELESS IN EAST INDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According
to a report from Bandong, Java, the
experiments in wireless communica-
tion with Holland have thus far ex-
ceeded all expectations. After the
world record had been beaten by the
establishment of communication with
the steamship Zeven Provinciën at the
antipodes, Bandong is now radio-
graphing to the Netherlands every
morning.



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satisfaction. If we don't do it—give your money back.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for All Men

There isn't any better way to make friends for this store than to
sell Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; there are styles for young
men; styles for "Preps," styles for older men; styles for stout,
thin, short, big, or heavy men.

Everybody is provided for in all-wool clothes; they out-wear others;
look better and save money for you. We'll show you; no matter
what your tastes, you'll find what you want here.

There's many a snappy model for fall. The double-breasted suit has
the call with the young fellows, with the new belter a close second.
Come in and look them over, it's time to think of a winter over-
coat. We show the newest models.

Our Boylston street store is rounding into
shape with its new front and beautiful corner
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Our aim—to make this the finest store in
New England.

Our Franklin street store is proving a won-
der. Only a year old last May, business
grown so we are breaking into the next
building. We sell only Hart Schaffner &
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You'll find the best of service at either store

THE CONTINENTAL

Two Fast Growing Stores of New England

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Washington St.

Boylston Street Store open Saturday until 9 P. M.

controlling this trust through the By-

ers—if it means, as Your Honor suggested, that it would require the vote of the membership of the Church to determine them, then the trustees have never had a dollar of salary above the 1000, provided for by the charter.

[Recess to 2 p. m.]

Afternoon Session

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, the time of the recess I had referred to the fact that in the matter

There is an indication, not only of Mrs. Eddy's intent to keep it as a branch or departmental activity of The Mother Church, but it also shows some of the complications which would result should Your Honor find by any possibility that any other view was to be entertained.

That publishing building was built by contributions from the members of the Church from all over the field, and it was built because they understood under the By-Laws that these periodicals were the Publishing Society's, and all its literature, were being published in accordance with the By-Laws of the Manual. Is there any justice, is there any good faith, at this late day, in changing that course of conduct and allowing them to go ahead irrespective of all these things which have taken place?

I submit, Your Honor, that the original trustees accepted the trust with the knowledge that Mrs. Eddy claimed and exercised the right to amend the Church By-Laws at her discretion. When she did amend the By-Laws by inserting provisions regarding the publication of the periodicals the trustees of the Publishing Society made no objection and must be understood, therefore, as having accepted these By-Laws as directions or changes by the Donor to be followed by them as trustees in the management of the business provided for in the original Trust Deed.

The Trust Deed itself shows on its face, therefore, that the Donor did not consider the directions given therein as complete or sufficient for the accomplishment of her purpose in creating the trust, and that it was her intention to give additional directions regarding the administration of the trust. The conduct of the parties to the original trust instrument shows that both the Donor and the trustees regarded the promulgation of By-Laws regarding the periodicals and the Publishing Society as the giving of proper directions by the Donor for the execution of the trust. Consequently the words "perpetual and irrevocable trust" cannot now be construed to deprive the Donor of the right to make changes or to make directions to the trustees, nor to give these directions in any way which both the Donor and original trustees considered proper.

There was a parable spoken by the great Master on the hill slopes of Olivet, called the Parable of the Husbandman. It told of the householder who bought a vineyard and hedged it about with a wall, and left it in charge of husbandmen, and then went away into a far country. Then he sent his servants to obtain the fruits and to give instructions to the husbandmen, and the husbandmen assaulted and killed the servants. The Master asked his word of his hearers: "What will be the lord of the vineyard do when he returns?" And the answer came from those honest people, "He will destroy them and will make men."

Now, let me ask what would be the attitude of all the parties to this deed should Mrs. Eddy come back today, should she come into this room in her physical presence? The trustees stand to my mind guilty before the Christian Science field because, having it within their power to place an interpretation on the Trust Deed that was entirely consistent with what Mrs. Eddy had stated in the By-Laws, they deliberately put an interpretation on it that was contrary to her interpretation of it. Certainly they were not seeking to uphold her or to follow her, but they were seeking to mark out in the unaltered forests of their own ambitions what they wished to do.

Now, let me not be misunderstood. I am in no way claiming that a man is bound by the law of the land in regard to the interpretations of instruments; but I am saying that when either one of two interpretations is open to him, one leading him into conflict with his conscience and his religion and his leader that he claims to follow, and the other keeping him in harmony with his conscience and his religion and his leader, and he deliberately chooses the former, that in so doing he becomes recreant to his conscience. He is no longer entitled to be considered faithful to his religious belief or a disciple of his leader.

If it be loyalty, then I ask Your Honor what can be treason? If such action as this be sustaining the Christian Science movement, how, pray, does it differ from those who seek to overthrow it? Let service be of no avail when the hands are clawing at the heart.

I am not a Christian Scientist and I can speak therefore in regard to that I believe to be its position in the world without the bias that one might possibly be considered to have who was a member of that faith. I have had occasion to watch it in its development for many years. While still ignorant of much, I have learned much. It has done, and is doing, an ever increasing work of helpfulness in the world, and I can pay it no higher compliment than that. I have observed nothing in it that tends to pull me down but that tends to build up both the outer and the inner man into a higher stature of manhood. I believe the world is better because of this movement. Mrs. Eddy, the Founder, devoted her life to it. So justified was she that it came from God as a revelation for the welfare of men, that she consecrated all her vast fortune to carry it on after her passing. It is growing with tremendous strides and the possibilities of its usefulness in the future are not to be measured by any human standards of which we are aware.

Where will you find the standard by which you can measure the happiness that it creates, and cheer that it brings, or the optimism that it has put into life as it has driven out sorrow and fears that tend to the dwarfing of man? You can measure the harvest of the great plains of the west and reckon them up in pecks and bushels; you can measure the products of the mines in dollars and cents; you can measure the heights of the mountains by the atmospheric pressure and you can even sound the

you cannot measure the joy that comes to the human heart through the influence of a religious faith like even though you had a measure of the joy that would girdle the earth and reach to the stars.

the civil courts to overthrow the influence of the highest tribunal of the ecclesiastical body is very rare. It never done except where there can be no question but what it ought to be done to avert a serious wrong. There is evidence in this case that such a situation exists. I believe that Mrs. Eddy, the donor of this trust, had a right to control it as she did, and that the directors are following her wishes in discretion and doing, what she has been laid upon them, as she gives them to see their duty. I believe that they should be sustained in this matter.

trust that moral and legal considerations will lead Your Honor to such findings as will carry out the intent of Messrs. Eustace and Rowlands, but the intent of Mrs. Eddy, to the end that her plan, and her church, untrammelled, and her faith, untrammelled, continue its beneficent work among men.

Argument in Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al., on Behalf of Defendant Dittmore, by William C. Thompson, Esq.

Your Honor please, I have presented certain requests for rulings of law and for findings of fact in this case in accordance with what I understood to be Your Honor's desire. I have also prepared a brief to which reference is made under the caption of the master's brief. I will submit it to Your Honor because I cannot undertake to give all the references by way of column that are really necessary if a proposition of fact in this case is to be properly supported. (Reading document to master.) I will hand a copy later to Mr. Thompson.

The Master—Well, I do not know what taking a brief from you before has given it to the other counsel, Thompson.

Thompson—Very well, then, I will take it back.

Bates—I do not object, Your Honor.

Thompson—It is of no consequence. In fact, I would rather Your Honor not take it, because I do not care to have Your Honor take that brief except to have Your Honor verify the references and verify facts. I thought it might be a convenience and some assistance to Your Honor to have it.

The Master—Suppose you leave it on the rail while you are talking.

Thompson—Very well, sir.

The Master—If I want to let it, understand there is no objection to the counsel for the directors?

Bates—No objection.

Thompson—These requests I made a few days ago to the counsel.

The Master—We shall not have any more, I think about that.

Thompson—Now, both of these were submitted by an order of a Justice dated May 17, 1919, according to a memorandum of Mr. Loring's. The order of reference was:

"To hear the parties, and to decide, to find the facts, and to make the same to the court." And I think it well enough to mention that at the outset and to go into the record:

under a rule in the ordinary form of the duty of the master to find the facts are on the issues of raised by the pleadings.

to perform that duty the master makes rulings of law. Not only is he the authority to make rulings of law for that purpose, but it is his duty to do so. What he cannot do is make general rulings of law as to the master's duty to find the facts and not rule upon their legal effect.

then he proceeded with further which are not necessary here, has been agreed, I understand, at the hearing before Your Honor, that Your Honor is to have the same power as would have if there had been no limitation in the rule. That is, that Your Honor now has the power to do what Judge Loring said under his rule would not have the power to do—namely, to make general rulings of law to the effect of these findings.

material to Mr. Dittmore, that that power is conferred—

The Master—Where is that agreement?

Thompson—Well, it was made at the hearing before Your Honor, and I bring it up now so that it may be no doubt about it. If I made it I want to know it now.

Whipple—That was the agreement. Your Honor will remember Governor Bates expressed his opinion that that should be done, and accepted it, and later Mr. Bates assented to it.

The Master—What will Judge Loring say? What will the court say if I make to do something which my duties say I cannot do?

Thompson—I think, Your Honor, that it is that that is the duty of counsel who make the agreement to draw up an amendment to the bill and take it before Judge Loring and have it allowed by consent of the parties, and I suggested that a few days ago but there has not been time yet to do it. I quite agree with you and with what is done in this technical defect in Your Honor's power to carry out the agreement of the parties.

The Master—If I should undertake to draw up an agreement not in accordance with the attitude of the court, would that agreement appear in the record?

Thompson—Have you got a reference to that page?

Thompson—Mr. Demond will be very explicit. It came from the suggestion from Governor Bates, and Mr. Whipple immediately accepted it, and I after some hesitation, I accepted it.

The Master—Probably I did not

quite appreciate the full significance of it at the time.

Mr. Bates—I think Your Honor stated at the time that it should be put in writing, which has not been done.

Mr. Thompson—Can it be done?

Mr. Bates—But I understand that Mr. Whipple made his agreement with the suggestion that all rights would be reserved, and with that understanding there could be no trouble about it.

Mr. Thompson—I do not understand quite what is meant by reserving rights to an agreement.

Mr. Bates—Not rights to the agreement, but rights reserved in regard to the rulings; that is, rights to take exceptions, I assume, in case any one of the counsel assumed His Honor was wrong.

Mr. Thompson—Of course if His Honor makes any wrong ruling of law, that is open to exception just the same as it is in the other form. But I understand the agreement is unqualified; if it is not I think it is of some consequence to know it now.

The Master—What ought to be done now, if counsel desire to carry out that agreement as to put the agreement in writing.

Mr. Thompson—I heartily agree. I think it should have been done before, but inasmuch as the suggestion did not come from me but did come from Governor Bates, I perhaps wrongly supposed that he would take the initiative in putting the agreement in writing.

The Master—Well, you will have time enough to do it if you want to.

Mr. Thompson—I suppose so.

The Master—It may be that I shall have to say in some cases, "I find thus-and-so, if it is open to me thus to find."

Mr. Thompson—There are cases which I am prepared to cite, if Your Honor cares for them. I should suppose they would be unnecessary now.

A recent decision by Judge Pierce in which he deals with that other form of rule to the master—that the master shall have the power and that it shall be his duty to find facts, make rulings of law and report to the court. His rulings on law are merely advisory and are open to objection and exception just the same as if he was an auditor.

The Master—I do not understand that authority is given to me to decide the case.

Mr. Thompson—That is the form in which this rule is put, but it may be amended if necessary.

The Master—I will leave it to you to put the agreement into shape.

Mr. Thompson—Wouldn't Your Honor rather put the burden on Governor Bates? I am only following his suggestion, that is all; I am not making a new one of my own. All I say is that I am prepared to sign such an agreement, and I assume it is made and that the formality of signing is merely what would be treated by honorable men as a mere matter of form to carry out the actual agreement of the parties. With that understanding I proceed.

The Master—You better go back to the record, and perhaps before we get through some of you can give me the reference.

Mr. Demond—It is in the supplementary record.

Mr. Thompson—It occurred in Your Honor's office at the hearing we had there.

Mr. Demond—The discussion is on printed pages 752 and 753.

The Master—My mind was on something else then.

Mr. Demond—Printed pages 752 and 753. It is the separate printed sheets of the hearing or conference at Your Honor's office on Sept. 3.

The Master—Probably I said to myself, "If they are going to make an agreement of that kind, I will wait until I get the agreement in writing."

Mr. Thompson—Very likely, sir. I think we all took it that it had been done, and I brought it up now because it had not been put in writing, and I thought it ought to be, and I thought this was the best time to have it put in writing.

The bill in this case opens with the allegation that

"As to whether said Dittmore or said Knott is now the duly appointed trustee under said Deed of Trust (of Sept. 1, 1892), and director of said First Church of Christ, Scientist, the plaintiffs are ignorant and are unable to make further averment."

Well, that, if allowed to stand in that way, would probably have the bill demurrable, just as if one sued on a promissory note and then said he was unable to say whether the defendant signed it or not. But all that has been taken care of by the respective answers of Mr. Dittmore and the other defendants.

Mr. Dittmore has alleged that he is a proper defendant and was a director on the date of the filing of the bill, and if anybody is liable the injunction should run against him as the fifth director. Mrs. Knott has made a similar allegation, and the other four directors have joined with her.

Now, at this stage Mr. Whipple states that he elects, as I understand it, to proceed against Mr. Dittmore, that he feels that Mr. Dittmore was the director and not Mrs. Knott on the 25th day of March, 1919. But Mrs. Knott does not seem to ask to have the bill dismissed as against her but associates herself still with the other defendants in alleging and averring that Mr. Dittmore was not a director on that date but that she was. Consequently, after discussion before Your Honor, it has been ruled that the issue whether Mr. Dittmore was a director on March 25, 1919, must necessarily be decided in this case.

And, therefore, those who are permitted to argue it will of course be bound by the decision, and I assume that it follows that Mr. Dittmore and all the defendants as well as the plaintiffs will be bound by the decision in that case.

Before that matter was taken up in Your Honor's office, I had prepared certain requests for rulings of law on it, which need not now be argued, but which I put in the form of propositions in my brief and requests for

rulings in these requests. They merely assert Mr. Dittmore's right to argue on the question of whether he was a defendant, a director, in any sense, either a deed director or a by-law director, on March 25, 1919, and they make assertions as to the consequence of the decision here on that issue. I will refer Your Honor without further comment on those propositions to what little is said about them in my brief.

The other question that I desire to argue here is the question whether Mr. Dittmore was or was not legally discharged. It is true that in the answer of Mr. Dittmore, facts are set up similar to those set up in the answer of the other defendants, and tending to show that the action of the trustees was unjustifiable and the action of the directors was unjustifiable also, except their assertion of the right of supervisor.

Mr. Dittmore, it ought to be noticed—and this I cannot emphasize too strongly—I should despair of convincing Governor Bates by anything I might say, or even of undermining that wall of sentiment and prejudice with which he seems to be surrounded, but I think there are those who will understand the significance of what I am about to say on a certain topic here.

Here is a controversy phrased before Your Honor and paraded here as a controversy about power. Were the directors superior, had they the supremacy over the trustees? Now, Governor Bates asserts that they had. His clients asserted it. Mr. Dittmore most certainly asserted it. The only difference appears to be, as the case has finally developed, that Mr. Dittmore asserted the power for the purpose of obtaining specific reforms, Governor Bates' clients rejected the specific reforms and still continued to assert the power. It cannot have escaped Your Honor's attention. It is admitted on all hands by every witness in the case, all three trustees, and all the defendant directors who testified, that Mr. Dittmore's assertion of this power, his framing of his memorandum of February, 1916, which has been made the entire basis of Governor Bates' eloquent, fervid and more or less comprehensive and intelligent remarks on the legal questions involved, his whole motive was not to assert power for its own sake. Such a motive is the very essence of autocracy, and it is what makes autocracy odious. It never was intended by Mrs. Eddy. She did not set up here this governing board for the purpose of going around all the time saying, "I am a bigger man than you are." She gave them the power to be used for the benefit of her Church.

And Mr. Dittmore first ascertained—I think Mr. Eustace said there were 28 specific, tangible objections that he called attention to and wanted to have them improved. He did not go to the trustees and say, "I am a bigger man than you; I have got the power and you haven't; bow down and sign this paper or else I will do something to you." He said, "Do this, that and the other, and if you do not I shall reluctantly be compelled to assert the power that I believe the directors have, against you."

Now, that is what Mr. Dittmore asserted the power for. That is why he analyzed the By-Laws and drew up this memorandum, which today—today, and all through this case, has been adopted by all these associates of his as the very foundation of their case here, which Governor Bates has eloquently described today.

The difficulty is that Governor Bates' clients, on the occasion when Mr. Dittmore desired them to introduce those particular charges of extravagance which he has dwelt on here with great eloquence today, rejected every one of them, although he says today that they were of importance, and says they are true; and his clients, I am prepared to point out to you in the testimony, have admitted that they believed the truth of them. They were all rejected when they would do any good. For the definite charges which the power was useful for, was substituted a bare, offensive assertion of power. Mr. Bates would not have done that, who, when requested to bow down for no purpose but bowing down, did not take some little offense if they had any red blood in them.

Now, Mr. Bates, in order to prove his case—he having made it impossible for us to introduce our evidence—Your Honor ruled that the reason why we could not show here what these gentlemen had really done—morally, we make no moral charges, but there were specific matters which we thought, Mr. Dittmore thought, ought to be corrected. He may have been wrong; he may have been right. Your Honor has said that he cannot show one of them here. And why? Because these men, these directors who paraded here the love of Mrs. Eddy and regard for her Church, rejected every one of them on the only occasion when they could ever have been made the foundation of charges against these men. And now with singular inconsistency they come in here and preach the extravagance and Chase's report before Your Honor, as the basis of charges which they have prevented the proof of, or even an examination into, ever coming into a court of justice. Under those circumstances, having been listening to these denials of Mr. Dittmore personally, put as strong as counsel dare, I suppose—having listened to the parade of all his material, the constant use of it from the first day to the last in this case by Governor Bates and his associates, the Dittmore memoranda asserted up to the very end by these people, the Chase letter, which they criticized him for, put in evidence by them and used by them to prove their case with—having absorbed every bit of Mr. Dittmore's material, having rendered most of it as denials of Mr. Dittmore, by their own acts, they are left at the end of this long trial simply with the allegation of abstract power—"We have the power over you."

Well, on that I think they have done as well as they could. It largely depended on documentary evidence in

their possession. No doubt they have introduced all they had. It depended on certain arguments. They have made all that I should have made, and I regret to say three or four I should hardly have dared to make, in support of the abstract power; they have rendered the assertion of it just as offensive as they could by taking out all the real basis for asserting power against anybody unless you have the true autocratic spirit which desires it for its own sake. And now they suggest that I help them at the end of this case to assert automatic power for its own sake, and that I join them in the charge which they knew to be false, which they have admitted they knew to be false, which Mr. Dittmore said he would not put his signature to against Mr. Rowlands, of personal neglect of duty. And they have the hardihood, with a fervor and display of eloquence and the thrilling tones such as we hear sometimes in political addresses, to come in here and talk about their gentle hearts and their high principles, when they knowingly asked Mr. Dittmore to put his signature to charges against that man which they knew, and he knew at the time, and told them, was perfectly groundless and made in bad faith, and simply to bolster up what? To bolster up the discrimination by taking the most innocent man in the crowd and putting him out because he had no friends, as they said, and it would make the least commotion, as they wrote to Judge Hanna, and leaving in the men, the prominent man, Mr. Eustace, and the other one who was just as influential as Mr. Rowlands, when there was no any logical, rational, or other ground for discriminating against them at all, and substituting for charges which a court of justice would take notice of, if they were true, and give effect to, and if they were not, would find out they were not true, a charge of not bowing down before an abstract assertion of power, which was true and equally applicable to all three, and in order to justify leaving in the two and putting out the one, make a false charge of neglect of duty.

Mr. Dittmore has said at the outset, on every convenient occasion in this case, and repeats it now, that he does not think it is serving Mrs. Eddy or the religion of Christian Science to behave in that way toward a fellow man, and that underlying every form of religion, Christian Science or anything else, are certain elementary principles of fair dealing customary among gentlemen which, when repudiated, can never be made up for by assertions of religious fervor or religious belief.

Now, if Your Honor please, I propose to argue in this case certain definite propositions, which I shall ask Your Honor to rule, some as matters of law, some as matters of fact.

The first proposition which I desire to advance on behalf of Mr. Dittmore—and every one of these propositions is advanced simply and solely because he thinks the advancing of them is in the interest, in the large interest, of Christian Science, rather than to have transactions covered up, such as has occurred in this case—the first proposition that I advance in Mr. Dittmore's behalf in this case is as follows:

The attempted dismissal of Mr. Dittmore by the vote of March 17, 1919, whether or not in conformity with the provision of the By-Laws applicable on that date—I do not care whether the by-law was the by-law of the twenty-eighth edition or of the eighty-ninth edition—could not legally have any effect upon his tenure of office as a trustee under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892.

Now, why do I advance that? Some one is saying "Technicality!" That is always what people say when they come into a court of justice and find that it slowly dawns on them that they have got to stand or fall by established legal principles. If they desire the assistance of the courts of this State they must take the law as announced by the courts of this State; and an institution founded on written documents ought not to permit the meaning and significance of fundamental charters on which property is held, now amounting to millions of dollars, to be left in dispute, and left in doubt; and the only tribunal that can settle those matters is the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. I am, therefore, arguing a strictly legal proposition, and it is highly beneficial to this Church, and to all similar organizations, that some definite rulings binding upon everybody, shall now be established concerning matters that have been in dispute for so many years, and now have reached an acute stage of dispute between these persons. Did it ever occur to some of the members of this Church who have been sitting here in this court room, perhaps, during the trial, that after the dismissal of Mr. Dittmore, and after the attempted dismissal of Mr. Rowlands, thousands of dollars have been checked out of banks in this city on the orders of persons professing to hold official power in this Church, which, if those persons do not have that power, and do not have it, as you call it, technically—as we call it, legally—have been wrongfully paid out, and every dollar of it can be recovered again? If it is of consequence, Your Honor, to assert it here, that those matters should be settled on a strictly legal basis, not by appeals of a camp meeting description, but by the strictest kind of logical analysis.

Now, what is the truth of this proposition? In the first place, Mr. Dittmore was a member of the Board of Trustees established by that deed. We have an admission in the record, in Volume III, page 763, by Mr. Krauthoff—we do not need it, but I will quote it—that Mr. Dittmore was the successor, in the line of official succession, of William B. Johnson, up to that date.

It is up to the date of May 31, 1909, when he was elected.

Now, in my brief I have shown the successive steps by which the original four came down the line. Mr. Johnson, one of the original four, resigned, was then reelected, and Mr. Dittmore,

without Mr. Krauthoff's admission—and I am glad that Mr. Krauthoff admitted that plain fact—is the successor of one of the original grantees in that deed, elected strictly in accordance with the terms of that deed. Mr. Merritt is not. Every person who voted for Mr. Dittmore was either an original grantee or a successor, elected in accordance with the terms of that deed, of an original grantee; and one vote was cast for him by a man (Mr. McLellan) who was not an original grantee in that deed, but who had been added to a fifth position, created in 1903, by a by-law, by Mrs. Eddy, and called a Christian Science director.

Now, that brings me, right off, to the significance of that by-law of Mrs. Eddy, under which she appointed Mr. McLellan, and of her letter to Mr. McLellan at the time that that by-law was passed, increasing the number from four to five, and in regard to its legal effect. She said: I am sorry that you cannot take title to property or give it. I have twice asked Mr. Elder about this, and he says that Mr. Elder could not legally be so.

Now, what is the consequence of that? The consequence of that was that she had created a new body, also called the Christian Science Board of Directors, with functions other than those mentioned in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, with the possibility of being a corporation under the statute, if they were similar to deacons and churchwardens—as to that, I think that it is immaterial for the purposes of our case—I simply throw out that suggestion in passing; that if they were such a corporation, the property which they held was none of it property conveyed to the four under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and under many subsequent conveyances, all of which recognized the distinction between the four and the five—conveyances which cover practically the entire triangular property there to-day; and these by-law directors hold the receipts from the Publishing Society for various other articles of personal and real property, very likely because of separate functions and separate powers. But the fact that Mr. McLellan voted for Mr. Dittmore does not prevent the vote of the four from being unanimous for him. The four had a right to vote for him as a trustee under the Trust Deed of Sept. 1, 1892. It merely meant that in one vote was combined the election of this man for two wholly different offices, one a trustee under the Trust Deed of Sept. 1, 1892, therein called a director, with such powers as a director under that deed might have; the other, as a director, under these By-Laws, so far as they conferred new and additional functions upon the four directors originally, and upon five after a fifth had been added by the By-Laws. The fact that Mr. McLellan voted for him, in other words, cannot affect the validity of his election as a trustee under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or alter in the slightest degree the duties, rights and privileges which he derived in that capacity. He was elected on the very day that the vacancy occurred, so that the provision in the deed,

"Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board, the remaining members shall within 30 days fill the same,"

was satisfied in his case.

I have referred, for each of these statements of fact, in my brief to the page and the column, where the testimony, whether documentary or otherwise, is given.

It thus appears that Mr. Krauthoff's sweeping admission is amply justified and required by the documentary evidence in the case.

Now, the next proposition is this: While a dismissal in conformity with the By-Laws—we are not discussing whether or not the dismissal was in conformity with the By-Laws—would undoubtedly have had the effect—

The Master—Let me ask you a question, right there.

Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—I am looking at your answer.

Mr. Thompson—I ought to say, in regard to the answer, that at the time that that answer was filed, we had absolutely no knowledge of this letter of Mrs. Eddy's of March 19, 1909—it was an entire surprise to us when it came out—the letter to Mr. McLellan—and also the circumstances of her establishing the fifth director and appointing him. It was an absolute surprise; although it is not, I think, inconsistent with what I now state in the answer, although I frankly state that I realized or known that such a letter was in existence—it came from Mr. Whipple's possession, or that of his clients—my answer would have been entirely different, and would have emphasized it affirmatively, instead of remaining entirely silent as to this distinction which now appears to be established and required by the evidence in the case.

Whipple—To correct any misapprehension, let me say that the letter did not come from our possession, or that of our clients. It was one that was discovered by Mr. Withington in the letters which were brought in here from Mrs. Eddy, and which were in the possession of the directors; and until that letter was discovered we had never known or ascertained or suspected how this fifth director came in, or Mrs. Eddy's view with regard to his not being a real trustee, but merely what she described him as being.

The Master—You doubtless recall, Mr. Thompson, that your answer admits—Mr. Dittmore admits—"that the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt and Rathvon are four of the five trustees known as the Christian Science Board of Directors under the deed Exhibit B."

Mr. Thompson—That is an erroneous admission, of course.

The Master—And are also trustees under the deed Exhibit C; and that they are also four of the five directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

Mr. Thompson—What page is that that you are reading from, sir?

The Master—The top of page 6.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Thompson, let me suggest that you amend your answer,

Mr. Thompson—I do not think that it is necessary, General, at the present time.

Mr. Streeter—So far as Merritt is concerned, he is not a trustee under the deed of 1892.

Mr. Thompson—We can ask to be allowed to amend later.

The Master—I do not think that you will have any trouble about amending, but I was for the moment confused with that admission.

Mr. Thompson—It is entirely at variance and inconsistent, I think, with the disclosures that were made in this case, both the legal situation, and, I think, equally important—will not say "more important" in a court of law—because we are in a court of law—but I think it is equally important to know that, at the very time that this was done, Mrs. Eddy took as good advice as there was in the case of Boston—that of Mr. Samuel J. Elder—and followed it, and this distinction was made.

The Master—Of course you have got to remember that that advice is not agreed to as correct by the counsel for the directors.

Mr. Thompson—I should be enormously surprised if it were agreed to as correct by them, sir.

The Master—And we can hardly at present take it as settled law.

Mr. Thompson—If I thought that you could I should not be arguing it, sir. I am going to argue the question of law later. I am now attempting to make the distinction clear, before presenting the authorities in support of it.

The Master—I suppose that that is what you must do.

Mr. Thompson—I should not expect for one moment that Governor Bates would admit a proposition which would have so extraordinary an effect upon this situation as that would, especially in view of the fact that all of this difficulty could easily have been avoided, and the whole scandal that has occurred by this litigation could have been perfectly well prevented, had he, instead of suggesting and advising his clients to make up a case against these three men, and to make up fictitious charges against Mr. Rowlands—if it had simply occurred to him to bring a petition for instruction, in the Supreme Judicial Court, fishing out and presenting these documents—requiring no testimony—and putting them in, and getting a decision of the full bench as a matter of law.

The Master—Do not let us spend any time over that now.

Mr. Thompson—That would have settled this whole thing, without any occasion for these extraordinary secret interviews, and so forth. But he did not see fit to do it.

The Master—We get a view of the contention of the directors in the second paragraph of their answer.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—Where they aver, after admitting that they are members of the Board of Directors of the First Church, etc.—where they aver that, by virtue of said office, they are Trustees under the Deed.

Mr. Thompson—Yes. It cannot possibly be maintained, I think I can convince Your Honor, as a matter of law, I do not think that that is a safe view at all. It is not a view that I can imagine any court following legal principles as distinguished from sentiment adopting, and I think that I shall be able to show Your Honor that that is so. The only way out of this situation is to follow the intention of Mrs. Eddy and the advice she got, because it is sound advice. She having executed a deed which now turns out to be a charitable trust, and delivered it, and the people having taken title under it, she could not possibly, by any act of herself, or any acquiescence of the beneficiaries, or even under an act of the Legislature, change the number of those trustees or their functions; and that has been settled since the Dartmouth College case, and it has been settled by the case of Cary Library v. Bliss, in this Commonwealth, and in a great number of other cases, all of which decide that it is beyond their power to alter the terms in any respect, particularly in regard to the number of trustees. That is what they tried to do in the Dartmouth College case, and in the case of the Cary Library v. Bliss, which was a memorial library out in Lexington, where everybody interested assented, except one, in writing.

The Master—That is, without a reservation of power in the deed.

Mr. Thompson—Without a reservation of the power in the deed. There is no reservation here, and it cannot be done.

The Master—There, again, you are at issue with the directors.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, I am certainly at issue with them. I do not deny that—very much at issue. I never heard of seriously suggested by counsel in court that it could be done, that a settlor, without reserving the power of alteration, could merely by a change of mind—

The Master—Oh, no; they say that there are reservations of power in this deed.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. That is a matter of construction of the deed, and I say that there is no such reservation in the deed at all, in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, which is what we are talking about.

Mr. Whipple—They have not claimed any reservation there.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, the Governor has a curious theory that by the use of the word "directors" there, having described four people as trustees, and conveyed to them as trustees, and then having also described them as directors, and conveyed to them and their successors in office, she meant that if she ever increased the number to five, six or seven, they would become joint tenants, just as the four were originally.

The Master—He makes the argument that there are reservations in the deed more strenuously than in regard to the later deed of 1898.

Mr. Thompson—With which we personally in this matter have nothing to do.

The Master—With which you are

not concerned, but I understood that he made it.

Mr. Thompson—He made it, and I think on the ground that I stated, that it is a conveyance not to four people, but to four directors, and that by using the word "directors" Mrs. Eddy meant that if she ever increased the number of those directors, ever founded a church and increased the number, the additional directors, whether or not successors in office under the terms of this deed, which, of course, they could not be, should somehow or other become joint tenants as trustees of the real estate in fee simple. I know of no legal process by which that could be brought about under any known rules of law, and I propose to analyze it further if Your Honor thinks it important.

The Master—Yes, I want to know all about it; and I shall listen to your argument with great attention.

point out what lots shown
your plan they cover?

Mr. Thompson—Perhaps I can follow
myself.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. I wrote
brief before I had ever seen this
document. I may have left out some
of the deeds, I think I have—because
of them were put in later. In
the deed the four grantees are de-
scribed as I have stated, and a by-
law is imposed upon them, of build-
ing a new church edifice, which it is
said they have done. The docu-
ment is referred to in Volume 3, page
695, column 1. Mr. McLellan had been
director since Feb. 7, 1903, but he
was not named as a grantee in that
deed. In other words, Mrs. Eddy at
that time, and Mr. Elder, and who-
ever drew these deeds, the lawyers
involved, recognized the distinction
between a deed director who was a
trustee and nothing more, and a by-
law director, who may or may not be
a trustee of the Church. That de-
pends on different considerations.

The next document to which I de-
voted my attention is the deed of
Mrs. Eddy of May 11, 1904, to
Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong and Chase,
Exhibit 745, (volume 3, page 696,
columns 1 and 2.)

Mr. Whipple—Lot 25.

Mr. Thompson—Lot 25.

Mr. Whipple—Over on St. Paul
Street.

The Master—I have it.

Mr. Thompson—It says:

As they are the Christian Science
Board of Directors, upon the trusts
not subject to the conditions men-
tioned in the deed creating said
trust, dated Sept. 1, 1892.

Now, you see the fifth director, al-
though his existence under the By-Laws,
is not recognized by Mr. Abbott at
that time as a director under the deed
holding an office created under that
deed, and was not mentioned, and the
conveyance was not made to him.

There was a new condition inserted
in that trust. There are slight devi-
ations in these trusts under which the
original four have come to hold differ-
ent subsequent parcels of land. The
condition there was "the further
fact that no new tenet or by-law be
adopted or annulled by the grantees
without the written consent of" Mrs.
Eddy. "be given therefore," or un-
less the Executive Members by a two-
thirds vote "decide to do so."

Mr. Whipple—May I call your
attention to that? Although
it is said that the Executive Members
at that time had no right to amend
the By-Laws, here is a deed on that
condition: That the By-Laws ex-
isting in the Church should not be
amended except by a two-thirds vote
of the Executive Members. And that,
the Honor will notice, will appear
every deed. That will save my call-
ing your Honor's attention to it a
little later.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly. And that
same inscription appearing on the
deed of the church edifice be placed on
the new church edifice erected "on
the lot."

Now Mr. Abbott has pushed the dis-
cussion in this deed a good deal far-
ther than Mr. Elder did, for he speaks
of the four Trustees under the deed
of Sept. 1, 1892, as distinguished from
the By-Law directors, as alone au-
thorized to adopt new tenets or by-
laws. "We do not need to follow this
view in order to establish the
distinction between the two bodies
led by the same name.

The next deed is Mr. Noyes Whit-
comb's deed of May 11, 1904, Exhibit
746, (Volume 3, page 696-697.) That
conveyed to Knapp, Johnson, Arm-
strong and Chase. What lot is that,
Mr. Withington?

Mr. Withington—Lot 26, on St. Paul
Street.

Mr. Thompson—"As they are the
Christian Science Board of Directors,"
the deed of Sept. 1, 1892. Now,
there had been a fifth director
over a year at the time that deed
was made—Mr. McLellan. He is not
mentioned in it. The advice of Mr.
Elder was still being followed, as was
Eddy's letter to Mr. McLellan
telling him, practically, to act as a
trustee under that deed, but only per-
mitting him to act as a member of the
board, the By-Law directors, con-
sisting of five people, and having
different powers, or larger
powers, under the By-Laws.

And with all the powers there ap-
peared, including the power to ap-
point new trustees by filling vacancies
said board as in said deed ex-
pressed.

Now you have got it put right in
the Whitcomb's deed, May 11, 1904,
saying this lot of land to Knapp,
Johnson, Armstrong and Chase, "as
they are the Christian Science Board
of Directors," under the deed of
Sept. 1, 1892, upon the same "further-
more" but also "upon the trusts fully
set forth in said deed" of Sept. 1, 1892.

It goes on to say, "with all the
powers therein contained," referring
to the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, "including
power to appoint new trustees by
filling vacancies in said board as in
said deed expressed."

Anything could be clearer than
this. I cannot see how it could be.
In other words, the mere fact that Mrs.
Eddy called these four men trustees
does not alter the fact that they
were trustees. You cannot make
any less trustees by calling them
"trustees." They were four in
number; they were trustees of a char-
itable trust. I assert that. That re-
quires proof. That I propose to cite
authority for later, that this trust
could be charitable trust. I assert it
without argument. Unless that
of course the whole thing is void. But
if it was a valid charitable trust,
the library case take right hold of a
thing like that, especially when
presented in the light of her own
reference to it in the case of the
man, and at a time when she
would refer to it unless she
knew it, and in the light of what
she says, her legal advisers, did
not say along down the line.
I say here that there has been
a deal of talk on the part of

Governor Bates about consulting law-
yers, but I may say that there is a
good example for that; that Mrs. Eddy
thought it proper, and properly so,
of course, when dealing with legal mat-
ters to have good legal advice. She
had it, I think, until recently. And so,
too, all persons connected with this
matter feel free to consult lawyers
upon matters within the scope of a
lawyer's opinion and legal decisions,
and not rely on sentimentality when
discussing legal questions, or on the
lawyers when discussing religious
questions. I think that has been one
difficulty with these directors.

Now, the next deed is Whitcomb's
declaration of trust of April 29, 1905,
Exhibit 748, (Volume 3, page 695, col-
umn 3; again referred to on pages 697-
698; also, page 699, column 1.) That
was certain real estate purchased by
him at the request of the directors, re-
ferring that Knapp, Armstrong, John-
son, and Chase, the four beneficiaries,
are "the present members of the Chris-
tian Science Board of Directors, a
board originally named in" the deed
of Sept. 1, 1892. He omits McLellan.

Mr. Whipple—Those, if your Honor
please, are listed in three groups. The
first parcels in the group are 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, and 24, on St. Paul Street.
The next, or second parcel, in Whit-
comb's declaration of trust, is 14, 15,
16, 17, and 18. Those are lots that
front on Caledonia Street, now Norway
Street. The third parcel is lots A, B,
C, and D, which front on Falmouth
Street. On these lots the respective
exhibits of the deed are indorsed.

Mr. Thompson—I want to call atten-
tion to the fact that that declaration
was assented to by the beneficiaries,
and who were they? The four. Four
people assented to that declaration.
(Volume 3, page 697, column 1.) I will
further state that that was drawn in
Mr. Elder's office—that document was
drawn in Mr. Elder's office.

Mr. Whipple—And all the lots that
you have described so far are the lots
that lie under the Publishing Society's
buildings.

Mr. Thompson—I remember that
that is so.

Mr. Whipple—Except H and I, the
first ones.

Mr. Thompson—The first, the origi-
nal deed, Sept. 1, 1892, did not de-
clare land on which the Publishing Society
is located.

Mr. Whipple—No; that was the
original site of the church.

Mr. Thompson—That document was
drawn in Mr. Elder's office.

The Master—That is the Whitcomb
declaration of trust?

Mr. Thompson—That is the Whit-
comb declaration of trust, and the
assent of the beneficiaries thereto.

The Master—April 29, 1905? Is that
right?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; April 29, 1905.
Now, Mr. McLellan was omitted from
that. Mr. McLellan later signed a
petition for the appointment of Mr.
Abbott as trustee, after Mr. Whit-
comb's death. That appears on page
695, column 2, and on page 697, col-
umn 1 and 2. But when he signs that
petition he does not expressly
claim membership in the body estab-
lished by the deed of Sept. 1, but only
in the body corporate, existing by
virtue of the laws of the Common-
wealth, which might have been the
five directors just as much as the four
directors under that deed.

I am not going to spend much time
explaining away the circumstance that
Mr. McLellan signed that petition, in
the light of the definite admission
right here in open court—and I
thought it was a very fair thing for
Mr. Abbott to do—that he never had
heard of that letter of Mrs. Eddy's
and the distinction never occurred to
him. There is no occasion for my
elaborately stressing that point. If a
man is as honest as that, I think there
is no occasion for getting him down
and then tramping on him.

Of course, if Mr. McLellan meant by
signing that petition, what there is not
the slightest evidence that he meant
to claim membership in the Board of
Trustees established under the deed
of Sept. 1, 1892, all you can say is that
he meant what could not possibly be
legally so; he had an erroneous view
of the law. But the difficulty is, the
real truth is, that he did not have any
view of the law one way or the other,
and neither did his counsel.

Now, the decree is entirely silent on
this subject of the identity of the be-
neficiaries. (Volume 3, pages 698-699.)
Mr. McLellan got into the bond of Mr.
Abbott, as an obligee of that bond.
(Exhibit 749, Volume 3, page 699, col-
umns 1 and 2.) And in Mr. Abbott's
deed of the property, of June 1, 1914
(Exhibit 750)—now what lot is that?
That is mentioned on your sheet there,
isn't it?

The Master—Lot D.

Mr. Thompson—Yes. He includes
Mr. McLellan as a grantee and mem-
ber of the Board of Directors. Well,
I think that perhaps he was building
a little wiser than he knew there. He
didn't know anything about it, he said
so, but he can be assisted to the ex-
tent. He was required by the terms
of the sixth clause of his trust in-
strument to convey "to such persons or
corporations," as the said Christian
Science Board of Directors shall
be in writing direct."

Just which directors joined in the
vote of May 23, 1914, requesting him
to convey, does not appear. (Volume
3, page 700, column 2.) But it may be
presumed that it was the only body
that had a right to join in that vote,
or pass that vote, namely, the four,
and the request they made was am-
biguous—"to convey to the Christian
Science Board of Directors." Well,
at that time there were two different
Christian Science Boards of Directors,
the trustees and their successors, and
the five by-law directors, whom Mrs.
Eddy supposed were church officers.

Mr. Abbott may well have been ex-
cused for not knowing or caring which
board was intended, and conveying to
the by-law directors. Of course, one
consequence is that the title of the
land up there is in rather bad shape,
and I presume before we get through
a bill for instructions or a bill to
quiet title will have to be brought to
undo some of these blunders that have
been made, but that is not quite so
serious as some that Mr. Bates now

wants Your Honor to make in this
case. Mr. Abbott very frankly said
(Vol. 3, 700, columns 2 and 3), "that
he did not realize that distinction
existed and never saw the paper—
never saw the letter of Mrs. Eddy or
heard of Mr. Elder's advice to her"
(p. 700, column 2).

The next deed is the Metcalf deed,
to Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong, and
Chase, of Oct. 23, 1896. (Exhibit 758,
Vol. 3, p. 731, columns 1 to 3.) Now,
Mr. Whipple, what lot does that con-
vey?

Mr. Whipple—That is lot K, on Nor-
way Street.

Mr. Thompson—That is the deed
which is referred to in Exhibit C,
which is annexed to the bill in this
case. Your Honor will remember
Exhibit C is a curious sort of docu-
ment. It is not exactly a conveyance,
but attempts to declare a trust on a
previous conveyance.

Mr. Whipple—That is erroneously
described in one deed. So as to iden-
tify it, Mr. Withington will state what
it is.

Mr. Thompson—That is the one re-
ferred to in Exhibit C.

Mr. Withington—The lot is described
in the deed, in Exhibit 758, as Lot A;
but by reference to the deed by which
the property was transferred to Whit-
comb it appears that it was Lot K,
and Mr. Buffum and I are both in
agreement that that Lot A description
in the deed Exhibit 758 is an error
and should be Lot K.

Mr. Thompson—Does the convey-
ance's name appear on the back of that
deed? Who did that job?

Mr. Withington—That I am unable
to say.

Mr. Whipple—That was in 1896.

Mr. Thompson—October 23, 1896.
Exhibit 758, Volume 3, p. 731, columns
1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Whipple—That is, that was a
supplementary deed—

Mr. Thompson—Excuse me just a
minute. This conveys to the grantees,
and their successors and assigns, "as
the Christian Science Board of Di-
rectors," and refers to their official
capacity under Mrs. Eddy's deed of
Sept. 1, 1892.

The Master—You are talking now
about Exhibit C?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; I am talk-
ing about the deed to which Exhibit
C refers.

The Master—Oh, yes.

Mr. Thompson—There wasn't any
fifth director at that time; Mr.
McLellan had not been appointed and
the by-law had not been passed.
Exhibit C itself removes all doubt as
to the capacity in which the grantees
were intended to receive the land. The
deed of Oct. 23, 1896, establishes no
new trusts; and the validity of the
attempt in Exhibit C to impose new
trusts may well be doubted. It is
immaterial whether that is valid or
not; but it is perfectly plain from
the terms of Exhibit C that that deed
of 1896 was intended to convey to the
four trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will
as such.

Mr. Whipple—You mean deed?

Mr. Thompson—I mean the deed of
Sept. 1, 1892.

The Master—Well, 1896—that was
before the by-law providing for five
directors?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. Now, I have
not covered in my brief and I have not
referred to all these lots of land, and
the reason is that at the time I made
this memorandum, that document, that
plan of Mr. Whipple's had not been
completed. I understand that he has
the remaining deeds and will under-
take to identify them, or Mr. Withing-
ton will, or Mr. Buffum, or someone, so
that Your Honor will have a complete
list of these conveyances of the land.
You will see that the conveyances
were all to the Christian Science
Trustees under the deed of Sept. 1,
1892.

Mr. Whipple—They will be available
in print tomorrow, I think.

Mr. Thompson—I think that inas-
much as you have made yourself re-
sponsible for putting them in, I will
let, when the time comes, Mr. Withing-
ton state the rest of them that I have
not had a chance to state.

[Adjourned to 10 a.m. Wednesday,
Sept. 10, 1919.]

HOUSEWIVES ARE FORCING DOWN PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Believing that
the best way to contest the rising costs of
foods and articles of clothing is to
organize a strong force of housewives
for cooperative effort, the House-
wives Chamber of Commerce of Dallas
has launched a campaign for membership.
It is the aim of the officers to
enlist 10,000 housewives of Dallas, all
pledged to refrain from purchasing
high-priced food and clothing, and also
to refrain from purchasing anything
from those merchants who, after in-
vestigation, are found to be profit-
ing.

There are no dues for membership,
and the efforts of the chamber so far
have met with unusual success. Al-
ready it has more than 5000 members,
and is growing rapidly. Its effect has
also been felt in the retail trade of
Dallas, as the prices of many articles
have dropped materially. Meats have
declined from 5 to 10 cents a pound,
while many articles of clothing have
declined from 10 to 25 per cent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Americans who
have business in Juarez and other
towns along the border in Mexico are
readily paying their income tax, al-
though they derive their income from
business in Mexico. This is being
done because Americans who were in-
doubt on the income tax law asked in-
come tax experts for a ruling on this
phase of the law. The experts told
them that if they make their homes
in the United States, although they de-
rive their wealth from foreign coun-
tries, they must pay the tax. Immi-
gration officials are requiring men to
show their income tax payment re-
ceipts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Gen. Ygnacio
Barrios, formerly Civil Governor of
Chihuahua, has organized an army of
men numbering 500, all volunteers,
into an auxiliary military force to help
the federalists pacify Chihuahua. The
volunteers, who, according to the
general, will soon number 1000 or
1500, are from farms and haciendas
(ranches) and are all mounted and
armed and ready in a few hours' notice
to take the field against rebels or
Villistas or bandits.

There are 25 different bands of out-

ZIONISTS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Justice Brandeis, Who Has Re-
turned to United States From
Palestine, Will Report on the
Prospect for Jewish Homeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Louis D.
Brandeis, United States Supreme Court
justice and honorary president of the
Zionist Organization of America, has
returned to this city from a trip
through Palestine, and leaves soon for
Chicago to attend the twenty-second
annual convention of that organization,
beginning Sept. 12.

Palestine will be the chief subject
considered at the convention. Justice
Brandeis is expected to deliver a full
report on his observations on the pos-
sibility of establishing a Jewish home-
land there. He stopped in Paris and
conferred with members of the Peace
Conference. One result was an in-
struction from the conference to the
British military administration to keep
in view constantly the fact that Pale-
stine was being held for the specific
purpose of a Jewish homeland.

Another report on Palestine is to be
made by Harry Friedland, of Balti-
more, who for several months was
president of the Zionist administra-
tive committee in Jerusalem and Jaffa.
Robert Szold, formerly of the United
States Department of Justice, secre-
tary of that committee, will also
make a report. Bernard A. Rosenblatt
will report on the land situation. With
Mrs. Mary Fels, a single tax leader,
Rosenblatt was co-author of those
plans in the Zionist platform that
provide that all neutral resources of
Palestine shall be owned and operated
by the people without conflicting with
existing rights and interests; that the
land shall, as far as possible, be owned
by the State and leased to settlers for
long term periods with rights of in-
heritance safeguarded; that land specu-
lation shall be prohibited and that the
fiscal policy shall be so framed as to
prevent financial oppression.

The primary business of the conven-
tion will be to prepare for the day
which the Zionists believe is coming
soon, when the mandate for Palestine
will be awarded to Great Britain and
the way opened for the actual estab-
lishment of their homeland.

Other Reports Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reports are ex-
pected from Julian W. Mack of Chi-
cago, president of the Zionists Organi-
zation of America, and Dr. Stephen S.
Wise of New York City, concerning
the condition of Jews in Europe, espe-
cially in Poland, Russia, the Ukraine,
and Germany, when the Zionists con-
vene here this week.

THOMAS W. LAMONT

ON PEACE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The whole
world is crying for peace, for a chance
to renew its normal life and work;
and America, by continued inaction,
refuses to grant her consent to the
settlements necessary," said Thomas
W. Lamont, recently back from five
months with the United States peace
commission in Paris, in a statement in
which he warns that the delay and the
possibility that the United States
might nullify the peace treaty have
caused a fall in foreign exchange and
that, as long as it continues, no plan
for foreign credits, so necessary to
maintain America's export trade, can
be evolved.

Regarding the Shantung issue, Mr.
Lamont says that it is necessary to
rely on Japan's good faith or, that fail-
ing, on the effective operation of the
League of Nations.

But if the United States insists on
changes and reservations in the treaty,
it will be necessary to ask Germany to
agree to them and it may be that the
delay will cause the United States and
Germany to enter the league together
as novitiates.

COMMISSION WILL REPORT ON POGROMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A commis-
sion will be sent to eastern Europe
by the Federation of Ukrainian Jews
in America to study the condition of
Jews in Ukraine and Poland with the
purpose of putting a stop to the re-
ported pogroms against them, it was
decided at the recent convention of
the federation. This commission,
which has received the sanction of
Robert Lansing, United States Secre-
tary of State, will report to the gov-
ernment. It was charged that 127,000
Jews had been victims of pogroms
during the last half year and that
6,000,000 persons in the Ukraine and
Poland had received notice that they
were to be exterminated.

VOLUNTEERS HOPE TO SUPPRESS OUTLAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Gen. Ygnacio
Barrios, formerly Civil Governor of
Chihuahua, has organized an army of
men numbering 500, all volunteers,
into an auxiliary military force to help
the federalists pacify Chihuahua. The
volunteers, who, according to the
general, will soon number 1000 or
1500, are from farms and haciendas
(ranches) and are all mounted and
armed and ready in a few hours' notice
to take the field against rebels or
Villistas or bandits.

There are 25 different bands of out-

laws operating in Chihuahua. They
are for the most part the same in plan
and purpose. They are against
constituted order, and dissatisfied with
general conditions for the last nine
years, are open in rebellion, many of
them being forced to plunder and
pillage for a living. Practically all
the bands are in sympathy with Fran-
cisco (Pancho) Villa, and have at least
at some time or other accepted him
as a leader and a patriot.

Merchants, American, Chinese, and
Mexican, through the State of Chi-
huahua, say that the State is a long
way from being pacified. They are
loath to restock their stores because
they fear that the rebel forces will
start a new campaign this fall and
will again loot their stores. They fear
that Villa and his men, although quiet
now, are merely waiting for stores and
other business houses to stock up be-
fore they begin another campaign of
looting. Many merchants have closed
their doors and will not open their
stores until they are assured that their
wares will not be again looted by
bandits.

MR. MCADOO WILL DEFEND LOAN ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—W. G. McAdoo has been appointed a
special assistant to A. Mitchell Palmer,
Attorney-General of the United States,
to represent the government in de-
fending the constitutionality of the
Federal Farm Loan Act, which is being
tested in the suit of Smith v. the Kan-
sas City Title & Trust Company, at
Kansas City, Missouri. The exemption
of farm loan bonds from taxation is
the specific feature of the act ques-
tioned. Mr. McAdoo was Secretary of
the Treasury when the act was put
into effect, and will be paid only \$1
for his legal services in defending it.

SENATE CHANGES IN ENFORCEMENT CODE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The changes made by the Senate on
Friday in the prohibition enforcement
code as previously passed by the
House, may be summed up as follows:

1. A new section to provide for
prohibition in the Canal Zone.

2. A provision for issuing prescrip-

tions not on blank forms in cases of
emergency.

3. The provision stricken out to
make the burden rest on the defendant
to show the alcoholic content of
liquor.

4. Provision made for sanatoriums
to obtain liquor for medicinal pur-
poses.

As will be observed, the amend-
ments are not many, and not radical.
The important provisions for which
the supporters of prohibition have
contended so strenuously remain, such
as: The definition of intoxicating
liquors as those which contain one-
half of 1 per centum of alcohol; in-
junctions to be issued by the courts;
district attorneys being given concur-
rent jurisdiction; Commissioner of
Internal Revenue to enforce the law;
places where intoxicating liquors are
sold to be declared nuisances, and
penalties provided for; and posses-
sion of liquor after Feb. 1, 1920, to be
prima facie evidence of intent to vio-
late the law.

Two titles of the bill go into effect
at once, and the remaining sections
of the third title when the Eighteenth
Amendment becomes effective.

UNIFORM-TIME LAW IN EFFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Barnes
Uniform-Time Law for Georgia went
into effect on Monday, Sept. 1, legally
establishing normal eastern time for
the whole State. Prior to the new
law, Atlanta and western Georgia had
been on central time, normally, while
the eastern part of the State had been
on eastern time, causing considerable
confusion, it was stated. When the
national Daylight-Saving Law, re-
pealed by Congress, goes out of ex-
istence in a few weeks, Georgia will
not, according to the new state law,
turn its clocks back with the rest of
the United States, will continue on
normal eastern time.

CARBARE GOES TO VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida—Mayor
John W. Martin has approved a bill,
which provides for the calling of an
election to decide the question of an
increase of the street-car fare. The
expense of the election, which was
asked by the Jacksonville Traction
Company, must be paid by that com-
pany.

MONUMENT REOPENED TO PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office</

BRET HARTE AND THE OVERLAND

For the Christian Science Monitor has been written of Bret Harte and his work, yet how little known of the vehicle on which he came to fame—particularly as regards the circumstances under which it was written and the fortunes which attended its early career.

How few are aware of the incident on which his expectations of purchasing The Overland failed and moving it to Chicago was a disappointment.

The first issue of the Overland appeared July 1, 1865. It was a plain, unpretentious-looking publication with a colored cover. In addition to the title, it bore the author's explanation, "Devoted to the Development of the Country." Below, a bear was crossing a railroad track, and the name of the publishers—A. Roman & Co., 417-9 Montgomery Street.

The subscription rate was \$4 per year, payable in gold coin in advance. Single numbers 37½ cents. It was also an inducement to the writer in the form of club rates.

When he came west a mere youth of 24, prior to his connection with the Overland, he had had several years' experience as a teacher, printer, and editor. For one thing, he appears to have been ill-fitted to the raw, hardy life of the State. Steve Gillis, who worked with him as a compositor on the Overland, says that Harte was a "printer, never drawing down a dollar a week."

Through Jim Gillis, who, because of Harte's mistake, was heralded in the Overland as the original of "Truth-tellers," Harte obtained a position as compositor on the Golden Era, a San Francisco publication.

In this latter capacity he received a dollar a column for prose and poetry. This remuneration does not seem unreasonably high in these days, yet it is recalled only a few years previous Edgar Allan Poe and James Russell Lowell had a similar stipend from a New York paper.

Editorialist

The first issue of The Overland contained two poems by Harte, one by Ina Coolbrith, another by Charles Warren Stoddard, and a number of short stories by other western authors who had achieved a local reputation. These short stories represented a change of mental food, both in its geography and substance, from the pen of Mark Twain.

Back of the publication, under the pseudonym of "Etc.," and in a quaint and almost apologetic manner, Harte made his editorial bow to his readers in these words:

"I have occasion in these pages to express certain opinions perhaps not worthy of being dignified as expressions of plural wisdom. I always use the first person singular. I am not deceived by the editorial 'We' do not, I observe, accept of dictum any the quicker for its instance, is this magazine 'The Overland Monthly'?"

It is perhaps easier to say why it was called by some of the 1000 titles suggested. I might explain Pacific Monthly is hackneyed in suggestion, and at best the echo of the Boston Atlantic; West, Wide West, and Western are already threadbare, and suggest to readers only Chicago and the Lakes. How Occidental and Occidentals are but cheap pedantry.

Summit, Sundown, Hesper, the sentiment; how California, and direct enough, yet too abstract any but a small number of readers."

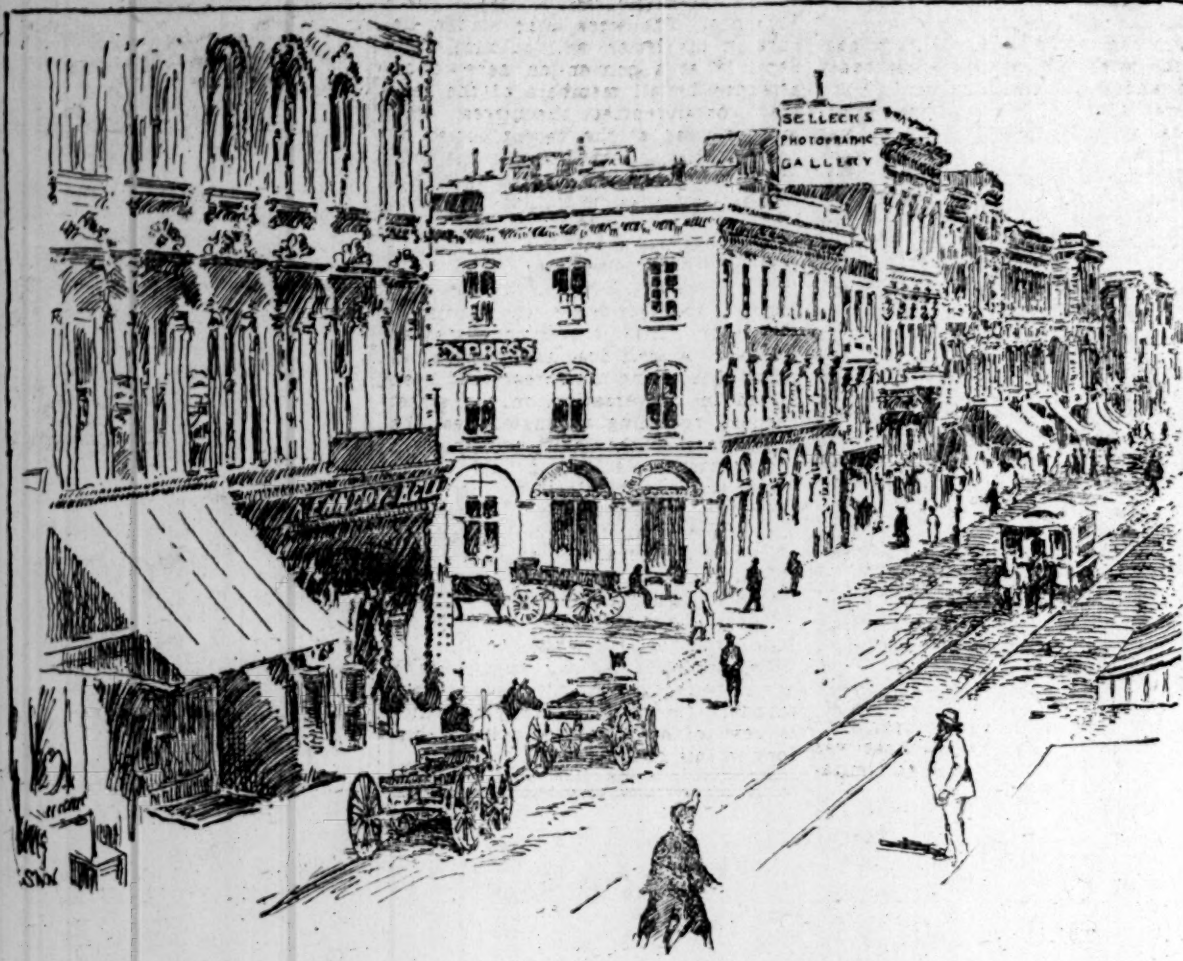
Now the great railroad push-forward across the mountains to the western extremity reaching across the desert, and to a name should be chosen to represent the entire of this western empire.

The bear-crossing-the-railroad, a trademark and its significance, Harte admits that he is "an ill-fated beast" whom "women cannot look him in the face," and that he is "honest withal."

He took him to be a "symbol of primitive barbarism." The bear seemed to look at the "coming of civilization and progress," and moves like a good many other things of civilization and progress, prodigiously shrieking and puffing, apparently recognizes his doom.

As Harte well says, Harte, passing away. Fifty years will be as extinct as the dodo.

His trouble was experiencing the pen-and-ink bear the proper attitude. Weeks passed in this; in fact, Harte was about a sentence of his writing prose or a line of his verse.



Montgomery Street, San Francisco, in 1865

land was placed on sale at the bookstore, contributors and friends were admonished to "walk softly and hold their breath." But the unpretentious little western magazine and its unassuming editor grew in popular favor until, with the appearance of the "Heathen Chinee" in the fifth volume, one New York publisher alone was taking 1200 copies of each issue.

A brief glimpse of the manner in which the Overland was received is portrayed in Harte's charming style in the October number of the first volume. It reads:

"Surely the Overland may be pardoned for lingering with a little awkwardness and provincial pride over this evidence of eastern courtesy and esteem (this reference is to comment in September Putnam's).

"Not that others have been less kind. Mud Springs has not allowed New York to outdo her in welcome and courtesy. The prophet has been honored in his own country. Through the Pacific slope from San Diego to Portland; on the Sierras and along the Great Highway—almost without exception—wherever a printing press has been carried or a room of printing paper packed, the Overland has been kindly welcomed. And even where it has been thought necessary, in metropolitan centers, to assume a critical attitude, the points selected have been such as would themselves most readily suggest an obvious explanation."

That this western editor must have experienced some difficulty with contributors or possibly some pangs over rejected manuscripts is evidenced by certain piquant paragraphs found in an early issue.

Harte did not remain long with the Overland. He was drawn East at the completion of the fifth volume, at the beginning of 1871. In 1876 publication was suspended for a period of seven years.

Circumstances of the Overland's beginning are narrated by one of its early friends as follows:

"Some months previous to July, 1868, Roman, then a leading bookseller of San Francisco, conceived the idea of bringing out a monthly which should be, in some worthy sense, an exponent of literature on the Pacific Coast. He talked the matter over with such friends as would be most likely to take some interest in his proposed enterprise. 'There was naturally a wide difference of opinion as to the prospects of a literary venture of this kind. It was affirmed that the field was not large enough on this side of the country, and that, such as it was, it was already occupied by eastern monthlies; and that writers could not be obtained at home who would furnish the requisite articles for the magazine.'

Even Harte had no great faith in its success. His first volume, 'Outcroppings,' had been pelted from one end of the State to the other. True, it did not contain a poem of his own; but it did contain samples of the best poetry other than his own which had been produced on the western coast.

When it became evident that Roman would go on with the enterprise, Harte agreed to accept the editorship, but not until he had sounded a number of his friends and obtained a conditional promise to become contributors. The condition was that in case there was a lack of other contributors, these friends would fill the gaps for six months. Arrangements were made to carry the publication through the first six months.

Portraying Golden State

About the first thing Harte did after deciding upon the mechanical details was to call on all those who had promised literary aid to come forward and make a showing in the first issue. A number pleaded for delay. They feared to face the fire of criticism.

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they expected that first production to evoke. But Harte was inexorable.

The first numbers presented a wide array of subjects and material, but it was Harte's work, whether in the form of poetry, prose, or simple comment which lent the magazine a piquant charm, peculiar to and redolent of the Argonauts. His sensitive nature was impressed with the remarkable social conditions of early California, and he presented them in such vivid pictures as to command world-wide attention.

Harte's tales of this picturesque, romantic land, told in his crisp, unaffected style, and enriched with a delicious humor, unlocked a new storehouse in American literature. Month by month, the arrival of the Overland was hailed with delight by an ever-widening circle of readers.

The Overland's financial way, however, had not been smooth. Its position has been likened to that of the hero of Dow's fall when his wife and five children came in on him from the States. Readers of Harte will recall that—

It was rough—mighty rough; But the boys, they stood by.

At the end of the first year, Roman sold the magazine to John H. Carmany, a San Francisco printer. Whether Harte owed more to Roman or to Carmany for a full opportunity to develop his literary genius is a matter which has often been discussed.

Carmany related that at the time he purchased the periodical from Roman some difficulty was experienced about the retention of Harte as editor. This was smoothed out by George B. Merrill, an intimate friend of the poet.

The Overland Sold

The appearance of the "Heathen Chinee" in the fifth volume carried the magazine and its editor to the pinnacle of their fame. The Halls of Congress echoed with praises of this work; the literary world deluged the writer with complimentary notices and letters; eastern news agents doubled their orders.

One Colonel Head of Chicago wanted Harte to locate there. Carmany was induced to name a price for the publication; the figure was \$13,000. A dramatic touch was sought to be given at a dinner in Harte's honor in Chicago, by the distribution of 28 \$500 checks about the dinner table—as the sum required to accomplish the Overland's removal to Chicago.

Josephine Clifford, who was closely associated with the editorial work of the Overland in its early days, attributes the fiasco in Chicago to Mrs. Harte. It appears that Mrs. Harte had a habit of ruling the gentle poet, who was not inclined to oppose her wishes on ordinary occasions though he cherished an illusion that he could "assert himself" if necessity arose.

Legend has it, however, that Mrs. Harte forbade him to attend the memorable dinner in Chicago, at which the table was garnished with \$500 checks. She had taken offense because the cousin with whom they were staying in Chicago had not been invited to attend.

Carmany, who, according to some accounts, has been blamed for Harte's departure from the coast, insisted that he made every inducement short of presenting him with the magazine to persuade the new literary celebrity to remain.

The publisher's statement is that he offered Harte "\$5000 per annum, payable monthly; \$100 for every story, and \$100 for every poem he contributed, together with a quarter interest in the magazine." Carmany said that he expended no less than \$25,000 on the publication, and that he parted with it in December, 1882, for a "not quite corresponding sum."

One chronicler has remarked that "Harte was the Overland and the Overland was Harte." Certainly during his connection with this publication he was the mouthpiece of a free, unrestrained people by the far-off, western sea; his later writings, in the cultured atmosphere of New England and the British Isles, lacked the exhilarating, buoyant tone of earlier days.

As for the Overland, it has been an institution in San Francisco since the days of its first love. In the days of Jack London, the Overland was "regarded fondly by California writers, but more as a friend than a business acquaintance." Meantime, the editors are said to maintain their standards of the courteous personal conduct suitable to gentlemen who read the Greek poets.

NEW HAVEN CASE IS TO BE HEARD THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, New York—The attempt of minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to have a limited receiver appointed for the company will be opposed by the present board of directors, according to information available here.

The application for the receivership is made in order that a hearing may be obtained at once on the suit brought by Edwin Adams and other minority stockholders to recover \$150,000,000 from former directors of the company, who are charged with having dissipated its assets. Julian W. Mack, a judge of the United States District Court in this city, has issued an order whereby the directors will be called upon, on Thursday, to show cause why a limited receiver should not be appointed.

Among the defendants named in the \$150,000,000 suit are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Herbert L. Satterlee; William P. Hamilton, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Ledyard as executors of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan; Mrs. Florence A. Twombly, executrix of the estate of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven company.

Edward Milligan of Hartford, Connecticut, a director of the New Haven, has announced that the directors will oppose the suit brought by the minority stockholders led by Mr. Adams, and has declared that the directors of the New Haven, although they made "expensive mistakes," were not guilty of dishonesty.

GERMANY'S TRADE PLANS FOR FUTURE

Country Is Said to Have Powerful Trade Organization to Overwhelm France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In a recent article in the Matin, the problem of the resumption of commercial relations with Germany was considered, and it was stated that the producers and consumers would alone control the importation of German products into France.

During the war, it is said, Germany lived on the hope that, on the day succeeding the signature of the Peace Treaty, she would overwhelm France with her trade. She has accumulated stocks and created a powerful organization, with the idea of facilitating the invasion of her products. But this invasion must be checked.

On the other hand it would be most foolish to think that it will be either possible or profitable to raise up a barrier between France and Germany so as to oppose any importation of German goods. Even should this be desired, it would be impossible. German merchandise can easily enter France through allied or neutral countries. Besides, an absolute interdiction would be contrary to the interests of France. Germany must work and export goods if she is to pay her debts.

German Exchange Favorable

The situation of the German exchange is very favorable to France. It will allow her to acquire at a low price a certain number of objects which she sorely needs to lower the cost of living. It is indisputable that all the efforts of France should tend toward intensifying her national production; but it is also certain that for a long time to come she will not be able to produce what is absolutely necessary for her existence. She will be obliged to import largely.

Therefore, if there are products which France needs and which Germany can offer her at better terms than other countries, it is to the interest of France not to refuse them. It is only necessary that the basis of her commerce with Germany should be founded on that which will safeguard her own production.

What can be done with Germany has already been partially learnt by the bartering which has taken place in the occupied Rhenish regions. The administration is under Mr. Tirard, commissary of the French Republic and Controller of the Rhenish territory, who encouraged these operations. In four months, the French sales in the occupied countries have amounted to more than \$8,000,000 francs; French purchases, on the contrary, were very limited.

For the study of this complex question, Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, has decided to consult persons of wide experience. He has united, under the direction of Mr. Tirard, the presidents of the 21 groups of professional syndicates, those of the economic districts, and those of the chambers of commerce of Alsace-Lorraine.

Rhenish Commercial Council

He has formed, with the aid of these personages, a commercial council for the Rhenish provinces. An executive committee has been appointed, composed of representatives of those professions most concerned: metallurgy, textiles, chemical industries, ceramics, food, finance, etc. In each branch both producers and consumers are represented.

The work of the commercial council will be to indicate to the government the amount of importations, under each category, necessary for France, taking into consideration her possibilities of production and her requirements, as well as the prices asked in France and in foreign countries. It will watch the development of each French production so as to diminish the imports and increase the exports progressively. The council will also study the measures necessary to prevent speculation in the purchase of raw material.

The experience which the commercial council will acquire in the Rhenish provinces will help in the solution of the different problems arising from the resumption of commerce with Germany. The place made in this council for the representatives of commerce and industry elected by their peers is the best guarantee that all the dreams of economic invasion that Germany has been fostering for the last four years will be unfulfilled.

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One 40x48 Persian Silk \$85.00

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One 52x60 Persian Silk \$115.00

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One 56x64 Persian Silk \$125.00

One 58x66 Persian Silk \$130.00

One 60x68 Persian Silk \$135.00

One 62x70 Persian Silk \$140.00

One 64x72 Persian Silk \$145.00

One 66x74 Persian Silk \$150.00

One 68x76 Persian Silk \$155.00

One 70x78 Persian Silk \$160.00

One 72x80 Persian Silk \$165.00

One 74x82 Persian Silk \$170.00

One 76x84 Persian Silk \$175.00

One 78x86 Persian Silk \$180.00

One 80x88 Persian Silk \$185.00

One 82x90 Persian Silk \$190.00

One 84x92 Persian Silk \$195.00

One 86x94 Persian Silk \$200.00

One 88x96 Persian Silk \$205.00

One 90x98 Persian Silk \$210.00

One 92x100 Persian Silk \$215.00

One 94x102 Persian Silk \$220.00

One 96x104 Persian Silk \$225.00

One 98x106 Persian Silk \$230.00

One 100x108 Persian Silk \$235.00

One 102x110 Persian Silk \$240.00

One 104x112 Persian Silk \$245.00

One 106x114 Persian Silk \$250.00

One 108x116 Persian Silk \$255.00

One 110x118 Persian Silk \$260.00

One 112x120 Persian Silk \$265.00

One 114x122 Persian Silk \$270.00

One 116x124 Persian Silk \$275.00

One 118x126 Persian Silk \$280.00

One 120x128 Persian Silk \$285.00

One 122x130 Persian Silk \$290.00

One 124x132 Persian Silk \$295.00

One 126x134 Persian Silk \$300.00

One 128x136 Persian Silk \$305.00

One 130x138 Persian Silk \$310.00

One 132x140 Persian Silk \$315.00

One 134x142 Persian Silk \$320.00

One 136x144 Persian Silk \$325.00

One 138x146 Persian Silk \$330.00

One 140x148 Persian Silk \$335.00

One 142x150 Persian Silk \$340.00

One 144x152 Persian Silk \$345.00

One 146x154 Persian Silk \$350.00

One 148x156 Persian Silk \$355.00

One 150x158 Persian Silk \$360.00

One 152x160 Persian Silk \$365.00

One 154x162 Persian Silk \$370.00

One 156x164 Persian Silk \$375.00

One 158x166 Persian Silk \$380.00

One 160x168 Persian Silk \$385.00

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One 182x190 Persian Silk \$440.00

One 184x192 Persian Silk \$445.00

One 186x194 Persian Silk \$450.00

One 188x196 Persian Silk \$455.00

One 190x198 Persian Silk \$460.00

One 192x200 Persian Silk \$465.00

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COMMENT IN INDIA
UPON REFORM BILL

Dissemination of English Press Is
Unfriendly, View Being That
Measure Is Ill-Considered.

The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—Mr. Montagu is reported to have said in introducing the Indian Reform Bill into the House of Commons, that the reforms which it deals with are "eagerly awaited" by the \$15,000,000 of people. The remark has led the English press in India to declare with emphasis, that only about 1,000,000 of these 35,000,000 is literate in English, and therefore in a position to take any real interest in the bill. How many of this 1,000,000 are "eager" about the measure, it is difficult to say, but it may be stated at once that the extremists have lost no time in rejecting it.

It does not go nearly far enough for some. They want complete self-government for India within a very brief time limit, and anything short of that is mere "leather and prunella" as far as they are concerned. Mutatis mutandis, their attitude would appear somewhat to resemble that of the Sinn Féiners in Ireland. They are prepared to accept nothing but total independence, "or take back your gift altogether." Where they probably differ from the Sinn Féiners is that their attitude is almost certainly a gigantic bluff. For several years now they have been so accustomed to adopt a threatening attitude toward the government, and apparently to enforce compliance with their demands, that they cannot divest themselves of the impression that this attitude will once again prevail in the direction of substantial modification of the present bill. It is pretty obvious that it is calculated to have precisely the opposite effect, since it constitutes a unmistakable warning as to the manner in which the changes are likely to be effected in so far as the extremists have anything to do with them, and they will have a great deal to do with them.

Moderates and Extremists

Apparently the "moderates" are not satisfied in essentials than the extremists. Their official attitude toward the proposals of the bill is one of chilly acquiescence rather than warm or joyful acceptance. On the one hand, they are more sensible than the extremists, because they perceive the possibilities implicit in the bill and the opportunities which it will afford to bring further concessions from the government. But practically that is the only condition on which they can bring themselves to accept it. They have little to say for the measure as it stands. Where they do depart from this chilly neutrality, they express themselves almost decidedly as the extremists. There is very little "eagerness" about the bill on the part of either of the two parties into which political India is divided.

It need hardly be said that the dissemination of the English community and press in India is at least as unfriendly to the Indian, although for exactly the opposite reason from that which animates the Indian politician. The English view is that the bill is a hasty and ill-considered measure, that the "reforms" are fantastically impossible as an instrument of government, and that Mr. Montagu is abusing the credulity of the British people and House of Commons in hurrying through this legislation at the pace which has been set. It is interesting to note the unanimity with which both the English and the Indian press attack the method of proceeding by bill. It is the only point on which the two bodies of journalistic opinion agree, but this chance agreement is the effect of working by rules which will increase the autocratic powers of the Secretary of State, and free him still more from parliamentary control, and they are firmly persuaded that the very first use he is likely to

make of that power will be to engineer the revolution in such a manner as seriously to imperil the stability of British rule.

The "philosophic historian," if he exists in India to-day, will not fail to take note of these mutually destructive lines of criticism, and will wonder whether the bill has not, after all, hit upon the true via media. Does this reasoning also apply to the lonely and friendless "dyarchy"? As to this we can only "wait and see." For it is quite evident, from the stream of cables that has come from London recently, that the "dyarchy" is, in fact, to be given a trial, and all parties in India, cordially as they hate the thought of it, are making gloomy preparations to accept it.

ACTION TAKEN
AGAINST HOARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In response to the request of Judge Robson, chairman of the Board of Commerce, machinery of the government of the Province of Ontario has been set in motion by the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, to work in cooperation with the board in the prosecution of alleged hoarders, profiteers, and hoarders. Mr. J. S. Lundy, barrister of this city, has been appointed counsel for the government and action will at once be taken against all the alleged hoarders in the Province with a view to bringing down the cost of living.

"Under the law as it now exists," said Mr. Lucas, "the Board of Commerce has power to order returns to be made by any business firm, to appoint examiners or investigate any suspected business, to enter any cold storage or other warehouse or premises and to examine and compel the production of the books, papers, and records of any firm. The provincial authorities have none of these powers and it occurs to me that the provincial police or officials can only effectively act under direction of the Board of Commerce. The difficulty in the way of independent action by the provincial police is that we have no inquisitorial power. We can do nothing to punish except lay criminal information, and before laying criminal information we must have evidence in our possession. The Board of Commerce under the new procedure has, I hope, an effective means of securing evidence and, as suggested by Judge Robson, the provincial police will cooperate in every way in assisting the Board of Commerce to secure the evidence. The act provides that when the necessary evidence is procured it can be placed before the different provincial attorney-generals and upon that evidence prosecution can take place.

"Anyone having suspicion that hoarding is being carried on or profiteering is being indulged in by any person whatsoever, is at liberty to lay the information before the board."

FRANCE CONSIDERS
HIGH LIVING COSTS

Member of Chamber Seeks to
Place Responsibility on Former
Armaments' Minister

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In connection with the proposed legislation concerning the increase of the salaries of government officials, the French Chamber of Deputies discussed the problem of the high cost of living, which, however, let it be said, was not solved. Mr. Emmanuel Brousse opened the debate by remarking that salaries had been increased on account of the rise in the cost of living, and immediately prices had become still higher on account of the augmentation of salaries. But who had begun this state of things? Thereupon all present disclaimed all responsibility. Some one remarked that it was the workmen who caused this rise by demanding higher wages. Others replied that this was not true; that it was the fault of the tradesmen who put up their prices without "rhyme or reason."

Placing the Responsibility

Mr. Brousse, however, attributed all the responsibility of the high cost of living to the former Minister of Armaments, Mr. Albert Thomas. He accused him of being the first cause of the high price of living. It was undeniable that Mr. Thomas had worked very hard, but he had enormously increased wages in the factories, whilst in the trenches men were giving themselves for a sou a day. The workmen had asked to be taken from the front that they might work gratuitously in the workshops and factories. When they were well out of danger, Mr. Thomas gave them 25 francs a day. By allotting these wages to the men on leave, he forged the first link in the chain which France was dragging behind her today. Besides, Mr. Thomas had overpaid the contractors, and had thus created what was called "war profits." All the factories should have been requisitioned for the national welfare! Those who had accumulated fortunes on the ruins of the country should be shown no mercy. This speech was warmly applauded by three-quarters of the Chamber.

Mr. Brousse's attack, however, gave Albert Thomas the opportunity of replying to this accusation, which has been for a long time made against him. He rose on the tribune and tried to show that, without the high wages of the workmen and the big profits of the employers, the requirements of national defense could not have been met. He accepted the responsibility which had been imputed to him. He had increased salaries, he

owned. But many employers had done the same before him. The attempt had been made to place workmen in the factories on military pay, but the work accomplished was badly done, and there were strikes.

Here Albert Thomas was interrupted by the remark that this was the whole point. Why was the work badly done in factories whilst fighting was going on in the trenches? Mr. Thomas declared that he alone was responsible. Perhaps he had changed the wages too late. But he denied nothing that he had done, and said he would do the same over again.

Benefits of High Prices

"As for high war prices," he continued, "they were necessary, for they had at least the effect of intensifying and accelerating production. With our methods, and with what Mr. Brousse calls our extravagance, we were able to produce, and our production has not been equalled by any other country. In 1916, our English friends were astonished at the output of our centers of production were in the hands of the enemy, and Mr. Lloyd George sent a commission to France which made a report on the reasons for the superiority of our production. Fourteen reasons for this superiority were noted, and the first of these was that in France there were no limitations to war profits."

This apology for high profits was listened to in silence by the majority of the Chamber, but it was vigorously applauded by the Socialists.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT
AMONG FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—In a circular letter to secretaries of all locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, J. B. Musselman, general secretary, reviews the steps so far

FALL
HATS

We like to do big things for men in hats. We feel we have outdone ourselves this Fall in a profusion of remarkable hats—seventy-six selections—almost any one of which would build a reputation for a hat business. Our "five dollar hat"—the "Boulevard"—is still \$5.00. We have others up to \$35.00. Buying is brisk. Get yours now.

Copper Kapper
LONDON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS

TWO CHICAGO STORES
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street
Hotel Sherman
Clothing is Sold at the
Michigan Ave. Store Only

For luncheon?

—something new
—something different
—something that's just
in season—at

Nugler's
Restaurant
20 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
64 E. Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Rand 3057
Adjoining University Club

Parker's
Cafe
1510
Hyde Park
Boulevard
Chicago

MEEK & MEEK
4611-4613 Broadway at Wilson Avenue
CHICAGO

Clothing, Hatters and Haberdashers
Midsummer Clearance Sale
Big Reductions in all Departments

Spoehr Candies
"They're Always
Good!"
4 CONVENIENT LOOP SHOPS
106 North State Michigan at Lake
172 West Adams 17 South Dearborn
Mail Orders Filled Chicago, U. S. A.

Berry & Plum
CORRECT FURNISHINGS
for MEN
55 E. Madison Street, Chicago

taken to launch a political movement among the organized farmers of this Province. The work done so far, he says in his letter, will culminate on Sept. 18 at a convention here to be attended by all members of the federal constituencies executives, who were elected at the recent series of constituency conventions. At this convention it is intended that a permanent organization shall be formed. The circular then goes on to state that in October a campaign will be conducted to secure subscriptions to a political fund in which 2000 canvassers will make a house-to-house appeal simultaneously. The circular concludes as follows: "A good deal has appeared in print of late, and much more has been stated in conversation on the street corners, revealing an anxiety lost the supporters of the tariff principles of the farmers' platform should be divided at the next election. Let it be clearly understood by our people everywhere that if there is a division of the supporters of these principles it will not be occasioned by the organization which is being formed, independent of the old political parties, for the purpose of forwarding them. . . . The association has not sought to form a controlled party. It has set up a standard for political grouping which is new in the annals of political history in this country."

O-G Footwear
for Fall

is now replete and in
readiness for the inspection
of men and women
who desire to secure the
utmost in style and quality
at a price insuring the
practice of common-sense
economy.

CHOOSE O-G SHOES
O'CONNOR & G
GOLDBERG
Established 1903
Seven O-G Stores in Chicago
(and by mail to the nation)

Well-made
Neckwear

The fact that our fine scarves are straight cut is but one of the reasons for the remarkably satisfactory service they give.

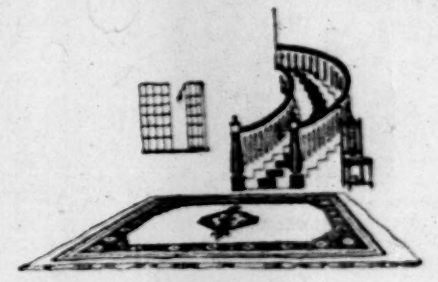
Properly cut from well-woven fabrics, they are then hand-finished with that care and skill which only experienced slipstitchers, such as ours, give to their work.

Z. Z. JACKSON
Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker
Michigan at Madison
CHICAGO

Nisted & Co.
Millinery
2709 W. North Ave.,
436 West 63rd St.
CHICAGO

Rosenthal's
31 South State Street
Chicago
Always up-to-date in stylish
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists and Millinery

Lyons & Healy Pianos
Victrol Records
Columbia Records
Grafonolas
Wilson Avenue Piano and
Talking Machine Co.
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Tel. Edgewater 1010
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
(Large Accounts Solicited)
Phones: WELLINGTON 4142, GRACELAND 10486
Cleaning—Repairing
C. M. THOMPSON & CO.
Oriental Rug Specialists
Lace Curtains and Dry Cleaning
3470-81-83 N. Clark Street
STORAGE CHICAGO
Positively no injury to Rugs
Out of town work solicited

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
CHICAGOContinuing—
The Twice-Yearly Sale of
Rugs of Quality

Group after group of Oriental rugs enter this selling. Assortments of domestic rugs from the best sources are offered at pricings making selections immensely advantageous.

Besides the large carpet size Orientals, the following groups of small rugs are typical of this Twice-Yearly Sale:

Small Beloochistan Rugs
\$19.50, \$26, \$36 and \$42.50

These four groups offer Beloochistan rugs varying in size from 21x34 ft. up to and including 3x5 ft. Every rug is a selected piece embodying the rich harmonious blendings of the best rugs of this class. In the Twice-Yearly Sale the special prices are \$19.50, \$26, \$36 and \$42.50, according to size and quality.

Small Mosul Rugs
\$55, \$60, \$75 and \$85

In these four groups are Persian Mosul rugs, heavy in texture, splendidly woven, and unusually attractive in design. They average in size from 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 ft. up to and including 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 ft., and are priced according to size and quality.

Of the Domestic Rugs—

Several assortments of Hartford-Saxony rugs and of wool Wilton rugs are featured at prices under those usually found today on rugs of these qualities.

Hartford-Saxony Rugs, 9x12 ft. size, \$90
6x9 ft. size, \$60 | 10 1/2 ft. x 12 ft. size, \$137
8 1/4 ft. x 10 1/2 ft. size, \$85 | 10 1/2 ft. x 13 1/2 ft. size, \$148.75

Wool Wilton Rugs in the 9x12 ft. size are \$57
4 1/2 x 7 1/2 ft. size, \$26.50 | 8 1/4 ft. x 10 1/2 ft. size, \$70
6 ft. x 9 ft. size, \$45 | 9 ft. x 12 ft. size, \$75

In each size an excellent assortment of designs and colorings is offered.

Seventh Floor, North

CHICAGO
Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
131 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

McCarthy—HENRY WERNO
WERNOW &
LINDSAY
Merchant Tailors
116 S. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

FINE TAILOR-MADE
CLOTHING FOR MEN
MALUM SWANSON
AND
STRESEN-REUTER
MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO

Furnishers to His Majesty
The American Citizen
WASHINGTON
SHIRT CO.
FOUR CHICAGO STORES
Jackson and Dearborn
Washington and Dearborn
Madison and La Salle 58 E. Monroe Street

Temple Restaurant
908 Sheridan Road, Chicago
CLUB LUNCHEON
12 to 2:30
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE
5 to 8:30
SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS
1 to 8:30
For Special Attention to Parties, Luncheons or
Dinners, call GRACELAND 9065

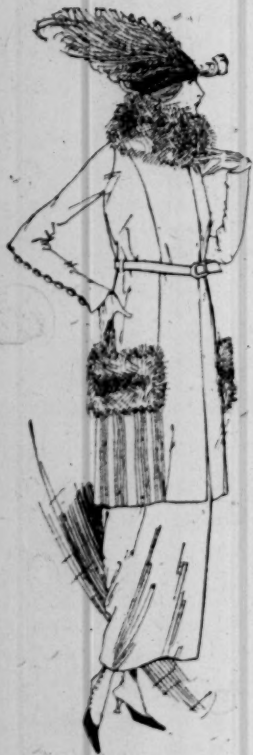
Pauline
MILLINERY
DESIGNER
Artistic Headwear 431 S. Wabash Ave.
Suite 101, Auditorium Bldg., CHICAGO

Edgewater
Laundry Company
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We Specialize in
Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 430

For fifty-nine years Stebbins Hardware
Company has stood for quality in
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, ETC.
Complete Stock—Prompt Service
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.
CLEANERS
and DYERS
Phone Garfield 5300
Main Office and Works
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO
Branches:
5101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road
WILLIAM LOEWY, President

Established 1894
EUGENE M.
BORNHOFT
TELEPHONE 2837 WABASH
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO



GORDON-TORRANCE CO.

Suite 301, Tower Building
Six North Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

The Store of Today and Tomorrow

THE FAIR
Established 1878 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, CHICAGO

Autumn Fashions
are shown in their complete range
in our displays for

OPENING WEEK
Millinery, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists, Dress Accessories

Our September Sales of
Home Furnishings
now in progress, afford exceptional
savings.

Don't Hide Your
Money

Everywhere, every day, we see evidence of the folly of hiding money in banks or other insecure places. Money left anywhere without earning interest (be it ever so secure) is simply hoarding.

3% Per Annum Interest
on Savings Accounts

You would be amazed at the joy experienced by forming the habit of regularly depositing a portion of your income and watching it grow with compound interest. Open a Savings Account with us today. \$1.00 or more will start you.

ILLINOIS TRUST
SAVINGS BANK
State & Jackson - Chicago

FENWAY PARK
Today Two Games—Starting at 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHARP DECLINE IN PRICE OF HIDES

Large Blocks of Staple Brands Bought at an Average Reduction of 20 Per Cent From the Recent High Levels

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It would take a keen observer to find a weak spot in the Boston shoe market, notwithstanding the bearish reports which have been coming in from the side and side upper leather markets during the last two weeks. The feature, to a degree, corroborates the repeated claim of shoe manufacturers, that they have not been selling on a replacement basis.

As a matter of fact, footwear has sharply advanced since the first of August, and so crowded are the buyers, and so anxious are the factors to secure present and prospective supplies, that to find a concern willing, and able, to protect their wants, is a rare thing at all.

It has been customary in the past to credit leather conditions with the rise in the fall of shoe values. Labor, however, and the excessive manufacturing expenses, are largely responsible for the high range of prices. They cut both ways, higher wages, and less working hours, thus forcing down the producing power of the plants at a time when the demand surpasses all precedents.

At present the shoe market is stronger than at any previous time, and it is admitted that the rates are unusually high. A more reasonable level must come, although it is anticipated that the change will be gradual, that no serious losses will ensue. Buying close to one's needs, and only protects a clientele, but is extremely prudent.

The Packer Hide Market

Early last week a few steer hides changed hands at 43 cents, also a small lot of cow hides at 45 cents. Believable tanners were not inclined to believe that first quality hides sold at such figures, so it did not result in a buying business.

For nearly four weeks the tanners bought practically nothing, neither were they disposed to bid. It was common knowledge, however, that two of the largest buyers in this country could not keep out of the market very long, and it seemed the others were waiting for them to establish a new range of prices before they all moved.

The two big buyers referred to have now come into the market and bought large blocks of staple brands of hides at the following prices: Heavy and medium weights of native steers, 48 cents; light native steers, 50 cents; light native cows, 50 cents; Texas steers, 40 cents; Colorado steers, 38 cents; buttranded cows, 40 cents. These figures show an average reduction of about 20 per cent, compared with the late top range of prices.

The stocks of South American hides in this country are accumulating because holders are attempting to put them on a parity with domestic hides. They are not so classified, as this foreign stock is largely a winter pull, and the domestic, strictly a summer product, clean, and free of grubs, is the best of the year.

The Leather Markets

Aside from the fact that this is the best year season, proverbial for its success, the buyers will be apt to protest until it is seen what effect the drop in hide prices will have upon the side and side upper leather, also whether the break will be reflected in the market. As it is, trading in these markets has been light since the break began.

The lighter stock, glazed kid, and cabretta are in a class by themselves, and are in no way affected by easier conditions found in leather obtained from hides.

The situation is rendered a little more complicated by the British Government exacting a 15 per cent export duty on all skins shipped from their possessions, excepting shipments contained to their own colonies. It is a prediction, however, that prices will not advance, notwithstanding that a new duty is a large one.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York.—Mercantile bills, 60 days, 4 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills, 4 1/2%. Commercial 60-day bills, 4 1/2%. Demand 4 1/2%. Cables 4 1/2%. France, demand 4 1/2%. Cables 4 1/2%. Gold, demand 4 1/2%. Cables 4 1/2%. Government bonds firm, 4 1/2%. Treasury bonds irregular. Time loans, 60 days and six months, 6 per cent. Call money easy, high 6, low 5 1/2%. Selling rate 5 1/2%, closing bid 5 1/2%. Demand at 6, last loan 6. Bank accounts 5 1/2%.

CHICAGO BOARD

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.42	1.45	1.40	1.42
Barley	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.25
Oats	.85	.88	.82	.85
Flour	42.00	41.50	42.00	42.00
Corn	24.50	24.00	24.50	24.50
Beans	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Peas	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Lentils	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commer. silver \$1.12 1/2, unchanged.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 61d., unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Can	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Car & Pdry	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Inter Corp	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Loco	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelter	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am T & T	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Anacosta	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Atl G & W I	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Bald Loco	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
B & O	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Beth Steel	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
B R T	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Can Pac	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Chino	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chgo Leather	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
C M & St P	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Corn Prods	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cruible Steel	173 1/2	174 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Cuba Cane	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Do pfd	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Endicott-John	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Gen Motors	236 1/2	237 1/2	236 1/2	236 1/2
Goodrich	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Inspiration	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lehigh Valley	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Max Motor	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mex Pet	206 1/2	207 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2
Midvale	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Central	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Norfolk	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Pack Ind	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Reading	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rep & Steel	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Roy Dnt of N Y	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Sinclair	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
So Pac	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
St Railway	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Studebaker	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Texas Co	269 1/2	270 1/2	269 1/2	269 1/2
Tex & Pac	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Transcon Oil	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Union Pacific	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U S Food Prods	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U S Rubber	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U S Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Wills-Sover	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Total sales	1,178,400			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	W
3 1/2s	99.86	99.98	99.86	99.90	ju
1st 4s	94.84	94.84	94.84	94.84	pa
2d 4s	93.00	93.26	93.00	93.16	res
1st 4 1/2s	94.84	94.90	94.84	94.90	00
2d 4 1/2s	93.30	93.30	93.16	93.20	exp
3d 4 1/2s	95.12	95.24	95.10	95.24	ma
4th 4 1/2s	93.30	93.40	93.30	93.30	pro
pry 4 1/2s	99.58	99.60	99.56	99.60	00
pry 3 1/2s	99.54	100.00	99.54	99.64	00

IN THE LIBRARIES

What different libraries had been doing in the way of making war collections, and preserving historical material concerning the war, was the subject of one of the most gratifying discussions occurring in the college and reference section of the American Library Association at its recent conference. Hermann H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress said that the national library had a comprehensive plan for war material, and thought there would be after Dr. Putnam's purchases abroad are received—50,000 distinct items exclusive of periodicals. These are made available through new classification and subject headings. The use of bibliographies will be imperative, and Dr. Richardson's method of photostatic bibliography ought to be more extensively used.

Harry M. Lydenberg showed what a large public library has done, and said that the New York Public Library, while not aiming at the impossible, made every effort to get material for scholars. It now has 16,000 titles, not including official documents. Besides the books, it has about 3500 posters, 15,000 clippings, 1000 pamphlets, much music, including British song books, and about 250 United States "alleged" patriotic songs.

Mr. Harr of Yale said that the history faculty had initiated efforts toward a collection early in the war and a blanket order was given which had led to the canceling, since 1916 the material purchased had been limited to source material for future historians. Among the posters at Yale are some notable examples of Russian and Polish execution.

Joseph D. Ibbotson of Hamilton College, spoke of what a small collector could do. His college purchased source books of permanent value, current history, in different countries, and the more valuable personal narratives, especially for the use of its own students. Everything that came in as a gift was kept as illustrating for future years the varying types of propaganda. Mr. Ibbotson expressed the conviction that the most important books are yet to be published.

A. J. Wall of the New York Historical Society, indicated some of the problems of historical societies which are not especially subsidized as some state societies have been. His society felt, he said, that the universities were doing the most extensive work and hence it attempted little except in the way of collecting local material and representative assessments. But not only had it collected books, pamphlets, circulars and leaflets, and some posters, but such other articles as gloves, buttons, and campaign ribbons, which became part of the museum collections.

Chiefly with the aim of helping librarians to give the foreigner in the city a panoramic view of American life, past and present, and to encourage him to leave the crowded streets for the village or country, Elizabeth Thornton Turner of the New York Public Library has prepared a list of stories of American life which have been made into motion pictures. When the man, woman or child has seen the picture, if the branch library is that part of the city can offer the story in book form the lesson will be greatly emphasized. It is also known that stories read after seeing the pictures help more with the learning of English than any others.

There are 18 titles in the list, which includes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain; "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie" by Margaret Deland; "Kennedy Square" by F. Hopkinson Smith; "Little Women" by Louisa Alcott; "The Man Without a Country" by Edward Everett Hale; and "The Virginian" by Owen Wister.

From Coblenz, Germany, Mrs. A. B. Briggs, an American Library Association worker, writes home to North Carolina: "I am so glad my lines fell in with the third army, for now this is the most interesting part of the American expeditionary forces. I am beginning to feel somewhat at home, for I have a regular job, and know pretty well what a day may bring forth. I have an office at the warehouse and use the books when they first come in, and have a hand in the packing and distribution. Until recently we have had nothing like an adequate supply; but this next week we shall get in something like 24,000 volumes. When they come, we will have had over 100,000 books up here. The demand has been so much greater than the supply that it has been discouraging, but, unless the third army goes home within the next few weeks, we shall have a very satisfactory library service. The old problem of transportation has been no trouble. The books would come from New York to Paris, and then they would come to Paris, and then they would come to come up here. Now they come in special cars like first-class mails."

The soldiers and sailors in the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington published, with some assistance, a weekly paper called The Comeback. It was established in the first place as an attempt to strengthen the morale of the men, who have now taken over the work to a large extent, helping each other to reestablish the courage and enthusiasm of the days when they first enlisted or answered their country's call. "In dealing with these young men," the American school says, in a very sympathetic notice of the paper, "the future is being; to forget the handicap, to see signs of achievement, to feel that the greatest promise of their future has not yet been set, to look forward and not backward, and not in. To create this atmosphere is the mission of The Comeback."

CANADIAN WOMEN FEDERATE
The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Federation of Women's University Associations of Canada was formed here at

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED

Two girls in office; one to do billing on Remington billing machine; the other to do general office work. Wages to start \$20 per week. Saturday one half day. These positions are, we believe, as good as there are in the state but in return we expect accuracy and girls who are willing to do their part to help their employer. Address D 75, Monitor Office, Boston.

FAMILY OF TWO: small house on Hudson River, 40 miles from New York, desires competent, refined woman to do light portion of household in bathing or washing. Fair wages and good home. No objection to one child. Address Advertiser, Room 315, 320 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Quiet, capable woman, white or colored, as general helper; plain cooking, no laundry work, good wages; one who desires permanent position and who will take an intelligent interest in duties of household. MRS. JOHN NICOL, 822 Michigan Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

EXECUTIVE N. Y. publishing house, printing newspapers and magazines, desires experienced stenographer; offer for development into important work. Address living exp., etc., 25, 28, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Nurse and housemaid, Protestants, family 2 adults and boys of 4 and 6; modest establishment, good wages and home, suburb of Chicago. L. C. WHITMAN, 686 Hill Rd., Winnetka, Ill.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—No laundry, family of 2 children, good home, cooking, Goldstein, 690 W. 183 St., N. Y. City, 2720 St. Nicholas, Apt. 55.

WANTED—Girl to do office work for motor truck business, experience not necessary. Write HARTMAN MOTOR COMPANY, 474 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTHER'S helper, refined, capable and patient. Care of 2 children, good home, cooking. Goldstein, 690 W. 183 St., N. Y. City, 2720 St. Nicholas, Apt. 55.

CAPABLE WOMAN for girl to competent to take care of baby 18 mos. old. MRS. LUCIA P. TUCKER, Newark, Conn., Tel. 1895.

WANTED—Stenographer for perm. pos. open Sept. 29, \$100 monthly. State age. Address H. 58, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced and competent nurse for one year, good home, cooking, no laundry. MRS. C. J. BROWN, 661 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Two cooks at Perkins Institution, Tel. Newton North 2090, Address North Beach St., Watertown, Mass.

GIRL TO DO CLERICAL WORK. Apply second floor, JEROME, 661 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

I WANT one hundred men and women to act as my agents and take orders for Comer Rain Capes and Water Proof aprons. Special values. Send me your name and address, we will send you time and money by delivery. We will send you a high class cap, \$4.98, four average orders a day gives you \$25.00 a year profit; no delivery or collecting; I'll give you a sample card and complete outfit for getting orders; write for my liberal offer. COMER MFG., Dept. R-25, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Married couple, good butler and cook for 12 persons, country, near country, Kingston, N. Y. Would take daughter as housemaid. Apply by letter with resume and wages paid. Miss MacLeod, Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARETAKER wanted for small church building with living quarters on premises; vicinity of New York City. 8-23, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE NEED OF
A MACAULAY

From the natural order of things, the next two decades will produce historians from the ranks of literary writers, and from those whose names are as yet unknown. During the war, historical writing was necessary, and as to make no pretense as to its value. Since the armistice, such historical publications as have appeared have obviously rushed through to catch the sale which comes to the first in the field, and are therefore purely opportunistic in character, and not to be considered seriously. But somewhere there is even now working upon a history which shall be a permanent contribution to literature as well as to the world, and that some one may be present as Macaulay was before his day on Milton in the Edinburgh review.

Macaulay took 20 years to complete the "History of England." The first two volumes appeared in 1848 and achieved an unprecedented success. When the third was published, in 1855, over 50,000 copies were sold in ten weeks. A reward awaits the real historian of the epoch-making events of the past few years, but in there an unheralded Macaulay capable of performing the task. For the great English historian's success was no accident. First, he possessed prodigious scholarship, on which he drew with confidence and ease his unerring memory. Second, he possessed enthusiasm, and presented his subject to his readers as a great adventure presents to a jury a case which he is determined to win. Third, his style is declamatory in its strength, bringing home its climaxes such a way that the reader never forgets them. And, finally, Macaulay had such descriptive power in his writing that the personages and the events are strikingly real.

We have had the narrative; now we want the analytical conclusions of the tumult of these last few years. We want a Macaulay who will rise up from the army of writers and, despite the mists of confusion, show us the events—not as they appear to be, but as they really are. From such a work, we could draw lessons which would make the cataclysm contribute to future generations.

SOCIAL REFORM IN
GREAT BRITAIN

"A History of British Socialism." Vol. I. By Mr. R. B. Beier. With an introduction by Mr. H. T. Tanner. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 122, 5d. net.

Mr. Beier might preferably have called his volume a history of British social thought; and it may seem somewhat remarkable that, although British thought and experience have contributed so much toward the evolution of social reform throughout the world, it should have been left to an alien to describe the course it has followed. But such a work from the pen of a foreigner, so well equipped with the task as Mr. Beier is, becomes not only instructive, because he can approach his subject completely unclouded from all party strife or controversy; he can present, in excellent English, his interpretation of facts, unclouded by conventional judgments, and his familiarity with English life and English outlook upon life problems him from misinterpreting social political tendencies.

Mr. Beier, who has spent 20 years in England and was the English correspondent of the Vorwärts, is impressed by the "reckless daring" of the English mind, believing that this tendency has been kept within bounds since the revolution of 1848, which was political rather than economic; by the steady influence of English statesmen and educators, who might have added that the "reckless" which has impressed him is only associated with a spirit of adventure, balanced by a sense of humor, which in its turn has saved England from some of the senseless follies that have too often characterized the social reform in Great Britain. There has been evolutionary rather than revolutionary; and, when violence has occurred, it has been short-lived and sporadic.

The volume under notice is an account of Mr. Beier's work, which was published in 1912, and bears in every page evidence of painstaking research and of a keenness which distinguishes German academic scholarship; and we are forward to the promised completion of his work bringing his narrative up to the present time. He acknowledges that through his research in this country, he has learned that a height of political and social culture a nation must rise before it can embark on a socialistic reconstruction of society. In view of the social ferment which is stirring throughout the globe, this acknowledgment comes as a useful reminder to Englishmen themselves. He has read the volume under notice into parts, the first of which deals with the history of medieval communism. He traces the current of socialization with traditional conceptions and existing institutions, which he sources in the communistic elements which marked social life at the opening of the Christian era; and he shows how profound influence was upon thinkers of the subsequent ages, how

the political ideals these certain thinkers handed down prepared the country for the rise of capitalist industry, and how the stress of industrial revolution affected the development of political thought.

Having described how the social-revolutionary theories of the Civil War, conspicuous among which was Winstanley's Ideal Commonwealth, were followed by an anti-communist period, Mr. Beier proceeds to sketch the social history of the years from 1760 to 1834. This sketch forms the second part of the work, and, as Mr. Tanner states in his introduction, it is a period which has received considerably more attention from English writers than has the preceding one. It is of peculiar interest, in showing how social reform in England has always possessed its individual characteristics untouched by foreign influences, and the opening chapter of the second part presents the reader with a thoughtful study of the sociological phases of thought which this period of 74 years exhibited. It is to his study of the phases of thought, which run through the ages from the days of the primitive church to those which witnessed the Chartist riots, that a special interest attaches for the English reader, who hears from Mr. Beier not so much concerning the actual conditions of civil society as about the theories current in the different phases and the attitude of mind of different thinkers and writers toward the social problems, which began to clamor for attention and which led so many would-be reformers to search for social theories likely to prove a safe guidance in human affairs.

The attitude and influence of such men as Spence, Ogilvie, Paine, William Godwin, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Charles Hall, Robert Owen, Thompson, Ravenstone, Gray, Hodgkin, and others, are reviewed at some length, and the three closing chapters of the volume give an admirable and thoughtful summary of the essence, aim, and lines of policy of Chartism, and of the result of the dissolution of the alliance between organized labor and the middle classes—due partly to the propaganda of the intellectual section of the workers of London.

In reading this work, we see once more that there is nothing new under the sun; that the ideals which are stirring men's imaginations today are the ideals which have influenced men at different periods throughout the ages; and that the propaganda of the modern intelligentsia has its counterpart in more remote times. Yet, with all the world's aspirations and struggles for a fuller life are not wholly in vain. The threads may sometimes be snapped, but only for a while and to be taken up again.

A RECORD OF
DOUBTFUL VALUE

"A History of the United States." By Cecil Chesterton. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50 net.

With real diffidence does one approach a critical analysis (however short) of Cecil Chesterton's "History of the United States." While this book was in press, its author passed away in a military hospital. Had he lived, perhaps he would have added footnotes; certainly a bibliography was very necessary, to give perspective to many of his statements. Two authorities he specifically mentions in a preface, but two are scarcely enough for a work of this nature. To learn that the "story here is substantially true; and I am very sure that it is worth the telling," does not "intrigue" (as reviewers say); the interest of prospective readers. To serious students, the book offers novelties; to general readers, it provides facts and fancies; to all, it may furnish entertainment.

Beginning with the English colonies, the historical development of the United States is sketched through the period of Andrew Johnson and reconstruction. By the tappings "The Black Terror" and "The New Problems," he discreetly stood aside from more recent history. Thus bounded, the historian could emphasize that which pleases him in the part and parcel of the past.

Accordingly, such a chapter as "The Virginian Dynasty" recalls anew some early presidents. Timothy Pickens of Massachusetts once said of them that Jefferson was loved and feared, Madison was loved but not feared, and Monroe was neither loved nor feared. In this chapter, no such fine distinctions shade their natures. Once more we are told of Jefferson, simply dressed, tethering his horse to take oath of office. Later research fails to corroborate this schoolbook picture. And we might well learn that this "Man of the People" dressed in the highest mode during his second term; for the dress of a plain country gentleman was really abhorrent to him. War was abhorrent, too. "Jefferson sincerely loved peace," so the history runs. There was no doubt of it, even Washington some time after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the composition of which is generally attributed to Jefferson, significantly inquired, "Where is Jefferson?" Jefferson, indeed, was busily putting through state reforms in the Virginia House, none of which would have been carried out had the Revolutionists lost.

Upon Aaron Burr, that enigma whom Jefferson hated almost as much as John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the author cast no new light, and in places got untrue values with the same light. When Hamilton turned his influence for Jefferson as possible President in a tie with Burr, "it was the noblest and purest act of his public career," the author told us. Jealousy and unreasoning hatred formed a part of that act. To imply that Burr was no gen-

tleman while Jefferson was, and assign this as the reason for Hamilton's act, leaves some readers misinformed on the facts. Burr was the son of the president of Princeton and the grandson of the famous (in theology then, in sociology now) Jonathan Edwards. Burr was an excellent lawyer, educated and polished.

Throughout the volume, important points still argued by accredited historians receive snap judgments. Judgments that are often uncommonly biased. The book is chiefly interesting as an expression of a man who wrote and spoke with equal ease on various topics. His last chance to make history form.

SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS
OF CHINESE HISTORY

"La Dynastie Manchu en Chine." By Enrique Heras. Barcelona: Miguel Casals, 15 pesetas.

It is a remarkable thing that anyone should be found in Spain today with such extraordinary patience, industry, and power of research and compilation as are exemplified in a book like this upon such a subject. The book is only the first volume of four that are to be issued, and it carries on the story of China only for 78 years; yet it embraces more than 500 large and closely printed pages, in which a mass of historical documents are reproduced, facts stated, and illustrations presented. The author has had access to many of the best sources of information, and certainly appears to have produced a work of some general value. It will occur to many persons that there is something a trifle ironical in Spain thus devoting herself to a study of China, at this stage of the proceedings; but a certain explanation is afforded in the fact that, while the author sets out to give a general historical account of the history of the last imperial dynasty, he pays particular attention to its relations with Christianity and European civilization. What is more remarkable is the fact that this is positively the first history of China that has ever been written in the Castilian language, and, strange to say, it is the author's wondering contemplation of this ancient Empire, where imperial majesty counted for so much, turned to republicanism, that led him to set about the task. There are only three books on China of a historical character printed in Spanish. One of these was Pauthier's "historical, geographical, and literary description" of this vast Empire, according to Chinese documents, of which a second edition was printed at Barcelona in 1850; another was "Two Years in the Forbidden City: the private life of the Empress Tzu-Hsi, by the Princess Der Ling, version of José Pérez Hervás," published at Barcelona in 1913, and "Pages From the Last Chinese Revolution," by Agustín Melcon, published in Madrid in 1915.

The author states that, having occasion to deliver some historical lectures upon the establishment of the Chinese Republic, he was often asked the question as to how it came about that a nation, in which the monarchist régime was so deeply rooted, should ever have been able to transform itself into republicanism. His eager attachment to these studies brought him to realize the fact that there were no books of historical value upon China, written in his own language, and that recourse had to be made to those in foreign tongues. It was this omission that determined him upon this great enterprise.

He devotes himself solely to the last dynasty, not only because it is the most interesting period to Europeans, since during it Christianity and European civilization were developed in China and the Chinese began their official relations with foreign nations, but also because such a study explains in a remarkable measure this change in régime. He has an interesting way of telling his story, appealing continually to the reader's curiosity. The origin of the theory, he says at the very outset, wrapped in the shadows of ignorance, is often dressed with fantastic and legendary trappings. This is the case with the Tartar people. One of the Mongol tribes, who lived in central Asia in the middle of the tenth century, is said to have increased so much in the valley of Erguene Kun that, not having enough room for itself, it determined to move and to populate other regions. So these people made an enormous bonfire of wood and coal, the heat from which melted the iron secreted in the soil and opened vast fissures from out of which came Mongol hordes who lived on the banks of the Uan, the Kerulan, and the Tuia.

When the author comes to give a detailed account of the first missions to China, there is no lack of adventure and strong incident, and the missions underwent the persecutions they fully expected. However, this section of the history does not dominate or tinge the rest, and the story of the reign of the great Emperor Kang Hi is a detailed and well-ordered narrative, in which an account is given of the opening of diplomatic relations with Holland, Portugal, and other countries, the war with Russia, the state of literature, natural science, and other departments of culture in China at this period. The whole is a close and well-woven study, and constitutes a great labor.

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GUSTAVE FLAUBERT

Some hitherto unpublished letters of Flaubert's have appeared in the Revue de Paris, issues of July 12 and August 1.

Written from his home at Croisset, near Rouen, during the years 1859 and 1860, these letters to his old friend, Madame Jules Sandeau, show a charming side to Flaubert's character, so frequently misunderstood and consequently maligned. Did the correspondence contain nothing of particular interest, the exquisite style of the writer of whom it has been declared by many that he was perhaps the most accomplished prose-writer that France has ever known, would alone make it a valuable addition to literature. But it is historically interesting, since it has to tell of those days when, in his writing room at Croisset, with its five large windows opening on to the garden he loved, looking down on the many steeples of Rouen, and the Seine winding across the broad valley, he was writing his masterpiece—"Salammbô."

I have not moved for three months," he writes, in mock despair, to his friend. "My existence is as flat as the table I work on, and as motionless." No wonder, at this rate, that he began to conjecture 100 pages would take him 10 years! But then, when had Flaubert felt otherwise in the making of a book?

There is another side, perhaps in some way the most interesting, that is here revealed of the great Frenchman's character. It was never Flaubert's way to attempt an explanation of himself to the world, rather the reverse. With his own people, he was intimate—no one more simply and delightfully so—and his friends knew him as he was, at work or at play; but to the general public he was and has largely remained, an enigma. Men have tried to judge his character by his books, have accepted curious legends which his eccentricities often helped to foster, have exaggerated into fundamental qualities what were mere passing phases or posings. In these letters to Madame Jules Sandeau, with her husband among Flaubert's truest friends, he shows himself as he always was with those whom he cared for and trusted. They should go far to refute the statements so often made, that he was without feeling, a mere analyst of the emotions of others, which he never shared, a maker of phrases. "I have always marveled," observes Madame blandly, "that the gift of sympathy should have been denied to Flaubert." Men, reading his writings, thought of him as a "warm skeptic," "an indifferent egoist," yet those who had coined these very phrases in connection with him, found as they admitted to their astonishment when they came to know the man, "a heart of gold, with a good man's thrills of generosity."

He schooled himself; no one, certainly, ever exercised a more gigantic discipline in service to his art than he did. No one used his tools with more exquisite precision; he worked upon his material until it seemed little else than sheer brilliance of execution and beauty of cadence, and those who did not know him concluded that, because emotion was ridden with the bit and snaffle of finished workmanship, it was a mere artifice.

Not only do these letters show his relations to his friends, his unvarying interest in their daily lives, their joys and sorrows, but they show also his deep affection for his mother, whom he would not leave, greatly though he desired to visit China, lest the parting should distress her. Not less noteworthy was his attitude toward his little niece, for whom he would neglect his writing, that he might play with or teach her. Flaubert considered himself to be, in his books, deficient, in "bonhomie," in his friendships, as in his art, he was hyper-selective, yet in achievement, of which certainly there was no lack, he attained, with regard to both, results of rare beauty, and permanence. True, he wrote, "the less you feel a thing, the better fitted are you to express it as it is," and, imbued primarily with the ambition of writing French prose which should be a marvel of rhythmic beauty, he labored to put this theory into practice. Yet he knew that he must feel first and after that proceed to analyze what he had felt, impartially, were it possible, that the critic in him might have full sway. No man lived more entirely in his work than did Flaubert; no man ever sought more painstakingly to reach his goal. "Un livre," he writes in these letters to Madame Sandeau, "a toujours été pour moi une manière de vivre, un moyen de me mettre dans un certain milieu." The mere analyst, the mere phrase-maker, must have lacked character in his writing, and on this point Flaubert was definite. "Art is not enough," he declared; "without character, works of art, whatever you may do will always be mediocre; honesty is the first condition of art."

There is another way by which the

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richness of his powers of feeling expressed itself in these letters, and that is in his enthusiasm for the writings of others. "His was the good part in the things of this world," writes Anatole France; "he knew how to admire." Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare aroused in him the greatest delight, and a new work by Victor Hugo, to whom he owed much, perhaps too much in some ways, brought him the keenest pleasure.

"Je suis tout étourdi et ébloui," he writes to Madame Jules Sandeau, "par les deux nouveaux volumes d'Hugo." And he speaks with the same joy of the writings of La Fontaine.

It has been said of Flaubert that he sought "immortal workmanship," and the phrase is particularly happy, since it was in execution, rather than in preaching or persuading, that he desired to excel. To write perfectly was his ideal, and he achieved it so far that few writers among his own people have not held, with Paul Bourget, that he was "the greatest, purest, most complete of our literary artists."

"Style," declared Flaubert, "is the absolute manner of seeing things," and when he felt "the manner" had failed, he was convinced that there must be something wrong with his own concept of what he would portray, since for him, language implied involved thinking. In such circumstances, it was his habit not to tinker with words, but to reexamine his own thought. It would be difficult to find a more phrase-maker. Typical of what Flaubert went through when he was writing a masterpiece—some have thought that this was his greatest—concerning "Salammbô." It would never be written! A hundred doubts, questions, difficulties, disillusionments! Then more hopeful days, when it was getting on. After that, more doubts as to its reception. "Pourvu qu'il vous plaise!"

How his kind, wise little friend must have smiled over the artist's myriad repitulations, and then have sat down to write him a letter, assuring him of her interest, her sympathy, her unflinching confidence in his genius!

LITERARY NOTES

At the recent sale of the further portion of the Phillips MSS. at Sotheby's rooms, a unique copy of the earliest xylographic picture relating to America, representing Brazilian aborigines and supposed to have been engraved (on wood) and printed about the year 1500 at Augsburg, was purchased by Messrs. Quaritch for £470. Sir Thomas Phillips is stated to have secured this for the sum of £25 to £30. Messrs. Quaritch also secured the original MS. of Lok's account of Frobenius's third voyage for the discovery of the Northwest Passage, 1578, (£255), the rough draft of "Information on America," by Benjamin Franklin, 1784, (£27), and an unpublished poem on Sir Francis Drake, by Pedro Fernandez de Bustos, 1587 (£55). Among several lots referring to Canada was the correspondence of W. Osgood, Chief Justice of Canada, and Meyer Schomberg, 1773-80, which realized £110. The 46 Fastolf letters, 12 of which were addressed to "my cousin John Paston," though none was included in Fenn's "Paston Letters," passed into Messrs. Quaritch's hands for the sum of £690.

Messrs. Cassell have in preparation an addition to Napoleonic literature, in the form of "A Dictionary of Napoleon and His Times," compiled by Mr. Hubert Richardson. The work, which comprises a bibliography, and numerous maps and plans, has a twofold object. As a survey of the Napoleonic period, it includes biographies of Napoleon's principal contemporaries, and it forms also a handbook to his life.

In his "History of Samoa," published by Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, Mr. R. M. Watson gives in a comparatively small compass a clear account of foreign intervention there and its effect upon the natives. He pays a tribute to the thoroughness with which the Germans developed the commercial possibilities of Samoa, but, though he recognizes their merits as organizers, he shows them to have been as arrogant and unscrupulous then as now.

In "Management and Men," by Meyer Bloomfield (The Century Company, New York, \$3.50), the author embodies the result of investigations into new developments in the British Labor field, which, commissioned by

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The Saturday Evening Post, he was sent abroad to study in 1918. It is believed that the main issues are so similar that the message of the book is germane to the problem of industry in the United States as well.

Mr. W. H. Hudson, author of those remarkable books about the out of doors, "Green Mansions," "The Purple Land," and others, has written a new volume, to be entitled "The Book of the Naturalist." It is soon to be issued from the house of George H. Doran, New York.

Scheduled to appear shortly after the publication of Mr. Bishop's first paper on "Theodore Roosevelt," as Shown by His Letters," in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, is a volume, entitled "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," to be issued by the same publishers. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have been especially desirous that these delicious letters, which recall the fun of Edward Lear, should be given the public.

The Oxford University Press has just issued two more volumes of the "Historical Portraits" series, covering respectively the years 1703 to 1800 and 1800 to 1840, and containing numerous illustrations. Printed before the outbreak of the war, these two volumes by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, with an introduction by Mr. C. F. Bell, have been held over until now, owing to the various difficulties affecting the publishing trade.

A correspondent in The Times Literary Supplement draws attention to the fact that Sir Thomas Phillips, the owner of the celebrated library, offered his collection on two occasions, once in 1832 and again in 1835, to Sir Henry Ellis, the then principal librarian of the British Museum. Subsequently to those dates he added to his collection, but, even allowing for numerous works of no great national interest, the works which he offered to the country would have been cheap at the figure he named, £50,000. Although 16 portions of the collection have already been dispersed for a sum of over £71,000, others remain to be offered.

Considerable interest attaches to the MS. recently discovered at Warwick, which includes a list of the guests for whom the steward of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had to provide food in the castle, as well as of articles supplied to the Earl's vassals. Richard Beauchamp was the father of Anne Beauchamp, whom the "King-Maker" married.

Among the finely bound books which belonged to Colonel Hargreaves, and were sold recently at Sotheby's, was a fine uncut copy of P. Egan's "Life in London," 1821, a first edition, which changed hands for £100, and among other items of interest were a set of George Meredith's works, £124, one of W. H. Ainsworth's, all first editions, £345, one of Thomas Hardy's, £100, one of Lord Beaconsfield's, £150, and one of Charles Lever's, £102. A set of first editions of Walter Scott and R. L. Stevenson were sold for £360 and £135 respectively.

The dispersal of old and rare books and MSS. has been going on apace, and in the third week of July various interesting items were offered for sale at Sotheby's and Hodgson's rooms respectively. At the former, a further portion of the Fairfax Murray collection, which included the famous Book of the Apocalypse Vision of St. John, circa 1460, a series of tracts by Savonarola, some beautifully bound books amongst which were found examples of sixteenth century Lyonsese workmanship, Colonna's "Mer des Histories," Verard, circa 1505, with a folding woodcut of which bibliographers hitherto have been ignorant, and de Pompadour's copy of the Elzevir Homer. The sale at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms included some first editions of Dickens and Thackeray and an original edition of Thornton's "Temple of Flora."

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A TEXTBOOK FOR
THE BIRD LOVER

"Birds of Field, Forest, and Park." By Albert Field Gilmore. Boston: The Page Company, \$2.50.

A foreword by T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, is sufficient to recommend any bird book to the general bird-loving public, especially when it so heartily indorses as in the final paragraph, which is as follows: "I believe this book has an extremely important mission. It will be read and studied by numerous readers who from its pages receive their first strong impressions of the beauty and value which come from an intimate knowledge of our wild bird life; and its author will have the blessed privilege of knowing that he has been responsible for starting many on the first step of that staircase that leads the student to the treasures in the vast storehouse of nature."

Again, the author in his preface assures us, saying, "This is in no sense a treatise on the science of ornithology, but the effort is made to reproduce the atmosphere of the natural home of the birds in field, forest, and park by describing the conditions under which each variety is found and their usual surroundings as well as their habits, plumage, song, etc."

The book, indeed, thus leads the beginner gently into a knowledge of bird life, summer and winter, that is deeper than he realizes until the final chapter is finished. Anecdotal and pervaded throughout with the personality of the author, the chapters give, nevertheless, a broad survey of the subject as well as particular knowledge of the habits and adherence of individual birds. Often one gets little stories of personal adventure in bird study that are delightful, as witness the following from the chapter on "The Wilderness in June": "A little farther along the trail such a jargon of shrill jay cries suddenly bursts from the treetops just ahead of me as if instantly bring me to a halt, wondering upon what mischief these freebooters in blue are now bent. The uncertainty is short-lived, for above their shrieks rises a hoarse cry, startling and raucous, 'who-o-o-h, who-o-o-h-h,' so discordant and altogether strange that for an instant I am quite at a loss to account for it. 'A little investigation with the field glass, however, reveals its source, a large barred owl, beset and, sadly harassed by a band of blue jays. Perched in the topmost limbs of a tall birch, he strikes savagely with beak and claw at his daring tormentors as they dart at him, hurling at them his defiance in full-voiced cry. Thoroughly aroused and desperate he defends himself, and for a time seems quite able to hold his own."

"But after a few moments of strenuous resistance he seems discouraged at their numbers and takes wing, clumsily making his way among the treetops, half blinded in the strong light. His retreat is the signal for redoubled efforts on the part of the jays, and they fairly swarm about him in his flight, soon forcing him to perch again. Here the attack is continued, and again he seeks safety in flight. As I proceed far down the trail I hear his fierce battle cry; but I suspect that, with the coming of darkness when his full powers of vision return, there will be quick scattering among his noisy tormentors."

The book is profusely illustrated from drawings, many of them in full color, by Fuertes and others, as well as by several interesting photographs by the author. Altogether it is a very readable, as well as informative volume, that has distinct teaching value.

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THE HOME FORUM

Rondel for September

One thought it was a falling leaf we heard.
 It was the Summer's gypsy foot.
 It was so soft it scarcely stirred
 The ear so still a message to repeat.
 "Go, and lo, I make my going sweet."
 What wonder you should miss so soft a word?
 One thought it was a falling leaf we heard.
 It was the Summer's gypsy foot.
 It was so soft it scarcely stirred
 The ear so still a message to repeat.
 "Go, and lo, I make my going sweet."
 What wonder you should miss so soft a word?

Between Bishopgate and Shacklewell

My reading has been lamentably untidy and unmethodical. Odd, out of the way, old English plays, and olden, have supplied me with most any notions, and ways of feeling. I could have scarcely cut a figure among the franklins, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. I know no geography than a schoolboy of a week's standing. To me a map of the world is as authentic as Arrowood's. I do not know whereabouts Asia merges into Asia; whether Europe lies in one or other of those vast divisions; nor can form the remotest conjecture of the position of the South Wales, or Van Diemen's land. Yet do I hold a correspondence with a very dear friend in the first of these two Terra Incognita. I have no astronomy. I do not know how to look for the Bear, or Charles's star, the place of any star, or the name of any of them at sight. I guess names only by her brightness—and the sun on some portentous morn'g to make his first appearance in the West. I verily believe, that while the world were gasping in apprehensions about me, I alone should be untrifled from sheer, innocent want of observation. My history and chronology I possess in vague points, such as one can help picking up in the course of miscellaneous study; but I never deign to sit down to a chronicle, or of my own country. I have most apprehensions of the four great monarchies; and sometimes the Persian, sometimes the Persian floats, and her shepherd kings. My

friend M., with great painstaking, got me to think I understood the first proposition in Euclid, but gave me over in despair at the second. I am entirely unacquainted with the modern languages; and like a better man than myself, have "small Latin and less Greek." I am a stranger to the shapes and texture of the commonest trees, herbs, flowers—not from the circumstance of my being town-borne—for I should have brought the same inobservant spirit into the world with me, had I first seen it "on Devon's leafy shores"—and am no less at a loss among purely town objects, tools, engines, mechanic processes. . . .

I sometimes wonder how I have passed my probation with so little discredit in the world, as I have done, upon so meager a stock. But the fact is, a man may do very well with a very little knowledge, and scarce be found out, in mixed company; everybody is so much more ready to produce his own, than to call for a display of your acquisitions. But in a tête-à-tête there is no shuffling. The truth will out. There is nothing which I dread so much as the being alone for a quarter of an hour with a sensible, well-informed man that does not know me. I lately got into a dilemma of this sort:

In one of my daily jaunts between Bishopgate and Shacklewell, the coach stopped to take up a staid-looking gentleman, about the wrong side of thirty, who was giving his parting directions (while the steps were adjusting), in a tone of mild authority, to a tall youth, who seemed to be neither his clerk, his son, nor his servant, but something partaking of all three. The youth was dismissed, and we drove on. As we were the sole passengers, he naturally enough addressed his conversation to me, and we discussed the merits of the fare; the civility and punctuality of the driver; the circumstance of an opposition coach having been set up, with the probabilities of its success—to all which I was enabled to return pretty satisfactory answers, having been drilled into this kind of etiquette by some years' daily practice of riding to and fro in the stage aforesaid—when he suddenly alarmed me by a startling question, whether I had seen the show of prize cattle that morning in Smithfield? Now, as I had not seen it, and do not greatly care for such sort of exhibitions, I was obliged to return a cold negative. He seemed a little mortified, as well as astonished, at my declaration, as (it appeared) he was just come fresh from the sight, and doubtless had hoped to compare notes on the subject. However, he assured me that I had lost a fine treat, as it far exceeded the show of last year.

We were now approaching Norton Folgate, when the sight of some shop- goods tickled freshened him up into a dissertation upon the cheapness of cottons this spring. I was now a little in heart, as the nature of my morning avocations had brought me into some sort of familiarity with the raw material and I was surprised to find how eloquent I was becoming on the state of the India market; where presently, he dashed my incipient vanity to the earth at once, by inquiring whether I had ever made any calculation as to the value of the rental of all the retail shops in London. Had he asked of me what song the syrens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, I might with Sir Thomas Browne, have hazarded a "wide solution."

The country beginning to open more and more upon us, as we approached the turnpike at Kingsland (the destined termination of his journey), he put a home thrust upon me, in the most unfortunate position he could have chosen, by advancing some queries relative to the North Pole Expedition. While I was muttering out something about the Panorama of these strange regions (which I had actually seen), by way of parrying the question, the coach stopping relieved me from any further apprehensions. My companion setting out, left me in the comfortable possession of my ignorance.—Charles Lamb.

Flower and Bird in Alaska

Like many others I had gone to Alaska with a mental picture of a great, snow-covered expanse which stretched away for illimitable miles in loneliness and silence. But one day as I walked alone I suddenly saw a little yellow flower. I began to wonder whether wild flowers grew here. A little investigation brought astonishing results. I found yellow poppies as much at home as in my own California! Daisies, both white and yellow! There is a little blossom resembling in form and grace the sweet pea, but it is a rich, indigo blue. The tiny blue forget-me-nots, the gold and purple iris, dainty anemones, and many I do not know how to name. There is a starry white flower like a cherry blossom, a yellow bloom resembling a cowslip. There is the blue cornflower, the wild heliotrope, immortelles, purple asters, violets, and most interesting of all, a purple bleeding heart! Why purple, I wonder? In addition to these there are beautiful wild grasses, exquisite mosses with wondrous tendrils and star-like blossoms. And there is a little crimson vine which grows like patches of red velvet and clings very close to the green moss.

I grew to love the tundra, whatever the time or the season. From the first warm days of spring until the snow came swishing down and wrapped it in a soft blanket, I enjoyed its every mood. In summer it was beautiful as the seemingly more favored spots of earth. In winter there is always the white, silent expanse which one grows to love also. . . . The most striking of all the wild flowers that I have seen in Alaska is a species of white claytonia. It grows



"La Rue Brûlée-Miche en 1906," a bit of old Paris, from the etching by Herman A. Webster

Paris a Century Ago

At Luzarch, Arthur Young relates in his "Travels in France" (1787), finding his horse would travel no further. "I therefore left her to send for from Paris, and went thither post; by which experiment I found that posting in France is much worse, and even, upon the whole, dearer, than in England. Being in a post-chaise I traveled to Paris as other travelers in post-chaises do, that is to say, knowing little or nothing. The last ten miles I was eagerly on the watch for that throng of carriages which near London impede the traveler. I watched in vain; for the road, quite to the gates, is, on comparison, a perfect desert. So many great roads join here, that I suppose this must be accidental. . . . To get to the Rue de Varenne, Faubourg St. Germain, I had the whole city to cross, and passed it by narrow, ugly and crowded streets."

This great city appears to be in many respects the most ineligible and inconvenient for the residence of a person of small fortune than any I have seen. . . . The streets are very narrow, and many of them crowded, . . . and all without foot-pavements. . . . The coaches are numerous, and what are much worse, there are an infinity of one-horse cabriolets which are driven by young men of fashion and their imitators, with such rapidity as to be real nuisances. . . . This beggarly practice of driving a one-horse booby hutch about the streets of a great capital flows either from poverty or wretched or despicable economy; nor is it possible to speak of it with too much severity. If young noblemen at London were to drive their chaises in streets without foot-ways, as their brethren do at Paris, they would speedily and justly get very well thrashed or rolled in the kennel."

The birds of Alaska are as many and as beautiful. In fact, in one section or another of the country most of the birds common to the north temperate zone are to be found. Of the larger ones the ptarmigan, grouse, gulls, and carrier pigeons are most common. Alaska is also the home of the raven and the crow. And the former is quite the most talkative creature in the country!

The finest singing bird in the country is the Lapland louspur. In color, flight, and in its bubbling, liquid music, it suggests the bobolink. In fact, it is often referred to as "the bobolink of the north," and what bird lover does not know the lines of our beloved John Burroughs, who, after lying on his back under a tree for two hours patiently waiting until it should please his majesty, the northern bobolink, to sing for him, wrote:

"On Unalaska's emerald sea,
 On lonely isles in Bering Sea,
 On far Siberia's barren shore,
 On North Alaska's tundra floor,
 At morn, at noon, in pallid night,
 We heard thy song and saw thy flight.
 While I, sighing, could but think
 Of my boyhood's bobolink!"
 —William B. Stephenson, Jr., in "The Land of Tomorrow."

The Orchis

Coming upon the snowy splendid orchis, alone in the dark shades of the August woods, I have felt as if intruding upon the privacy of a queen, and retreated with the obedience due to royalty.—C. G. Whiting.

Merit and Place

A jewel is a jewel still, though lying in the dust.
 And sand is sand, though up to heaven by the tempest thrust.
 —Persian (Alger's Collection).

The Human Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the prophet wrote that God was so pure that He could not behold evil nor look upon iniquity, he was but foreshadowing what was brought out so clearly in the life and teaching of Christ Jesus and is now made plain through Christian Science, namely, that God, having made man in His image and likeness, can only know him as partaking of the divine nature in every particular. This being so, God, who is Love, beholds man entirely worthy of being loved; He loves him at all times as His dear son.

Love, the "I AM THAT I AM," the only self-existing Being, the creator and governor of the universe, has not designed His government in terms of penalty, nor does He enforce obedience to His law through fear. Fear is the antipode of Love, and Love cannot contain, much less use, an element contrary to Himself. It is no wonder that the people thronged Jesus. They had been taught to look upon God as a mighty potentate, a God of wrath and punishment, who would not brook the slightest infraction of ceremonial law however innocently or ignorantly committed. Christ Jesus presented a tender, loving Father, ever solicitous for the welfare of His children, the hearer and answerer of prayer, the forgiver of all transgressions, the healer of all diseases. Well might the pent up longing of a Magdalen for a word of compassion burst into tears of repentance and gratitude. Well might such a one render simple homage to the man who reflected the Father's love so consciously that he had no thought of condemnation for the "erring ones and urged them to 'sin no more.'"

God is eternal, immutable Principle. He is the same Love now that He always was and always will be, the same tender, loving, compassionate Father-Mother, ever conscious of His children, ever watching over them, ever providing for them. But as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 102): "God's ways are not ours. His pity is expressed in modes above the human. His chastisements are the manifestations of Love. The sympathy of His eternal Mind is fully expressed in divine Science, which blots out all our iniquities and heals all our diseases." Unchanging Deity is Mind. He is the all-wise, all-knowing. He is ever conscious of Himself, of His creation, and of man, who is Mind's full representation. There is never a moment when Mind is not fully aware of man's existence and of everything necessary for the maintenance of his well-being. God has supplied, God will supply, God is supplying whatever is requisite to sustain man.

Christian Science has provided a way through which humanity may turn from sin, sickness, want, sorrow, and mortality and gain an understanding of the divine law, obedience to which leads to the demonstration of Life eternal. This way is available to all. It is so plain that the wayfaring man may recognize it. It is so simple that the unlearned may follow it. The man that God made is spiritual; he is the only man there is, and he is at all times governed by and in complete obedience to his Maker. Recognizing this, through the teaching of Christian Science a man can renounce sin, free himself from belief in a material selfhood, and realize that God's child cannot for a moment be subject to evil and mortality.

Divine Love cannot love nor condone sin, but He loves man, whom He has created in His own likeness, and by whom His sinless perfection is perpetually manifested. Truth is not conscious of error; God does not heal disease. Principle does not relieve want and woe, through a knowledge of sickness, lack, and sorrow as realities. The wants of a man are supplied, his diseases healed, his sin destroyed through the understanding of divine law, through the understanding of the eternal Mind or consciousness of ever-present harmony and of man as the complete expression of God's being.

Christian Science, the reappearance of the Comforter, which is leading into all Truth, has come to show how, through the putting off of material sense, we may avail ourselves of the eternal reality of existence. Divine Love and His law are exact, ever-present, adaptable, and available to meet every human need. We must realize, however, as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Unity of Good" (p. 2), that "The sinner has no refuge from sin, except in God, who is his salvation." Then no matter how deep a mortal may be sunk in sin, God's forgiveness is at hand; no matter how slight, serious, or fatal the sickness which may afflict him, God's healing law is present to save; no matter how great the sorrow, no matter how apparent the lack, His joy and His provision are there.—He is present to vanquish want and woe.

In her great longing to bring mankind into closer relationship with God, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharisees, who today, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage." (Science and Health, p. 226.) By faithfully trusting God, she was led to the understanding and demonstration of the divine law which breaks all human fetters. To those struggling to free themselves from the slavery of these beliefs, the eternal Christ says: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and

are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Turn away from the pleasures of sin and the pains of disease, from the belief that there is life and intelligence in matter, see God as perfect Principle and man as perfect idea, and you will indeed know and prove that Love forgives all iniquities and heals all diseases.

In the article on "False Witness," printed in last Saturday's issue of this paper, a typesetter's error occurred in the third line of the third paragraph: the word "rejects" having been substituted for "selects." The reference, of course, was to the quotation from the First Gospel used at the beginning of the chapter, "Animal Magnetism Unmasked," in Science and Health.

Reading "Lavengro"

At my last school there was one master, a young man, who wrote for a provincial newspaper of which he afterward became the editor, with whom I made great friends. He had read a great deal, and he knew a few literary people; he was equally fond of literature and of music. Some school compositions of mine had interested him in me, and he began to lend me books, and to encourage me to express myself in writing. . . . I read all the bound volumes of the Cornhill Magazine from the beginning right through, stories, essays, poems, and I remember my delight in "Harry Richmond," at a time when I had never heard the name of George Meredith. I read essays signed "R. L. S.," from which I got my first taste of a sort of gypsy element in literature, which was to become a pleasant passion when, later on, "Lavengro" fell into my hands. The reading of "Lavengro" did many things for me. It absorbed me from the first page, with a curiously personal appeal, as of some one akin to me, and when I came to the place where Lavengro learns Welsh in a fortnight, I laid down the book with a feeling of fierce emulation. I had often thought of learning Italian; I immediately bought an Italian Bible, and a grammar; I worked all day long, not taking up "Lavengro" again, until, at the end of the fortnight which I had given myself, I could read Italian. Then I finished "Lavengro."

"Lavengro" took my thoughts into the open air, and gave me my first conscious desire to wander. I learned a little Roman, and was always on the lookout for gypsies. I realized that there were other people in the world besides the conventional people I knew. . . . Humanity began to exist for me.—Arthur Symonds, in "A Prelude to Life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Need of Discipline

IF THERE is one thing more than another which has been fairly proved by the meeting of the Socialist bodies in Chicago it is the tendency of all ultra-political organizations to disintegrate. The Chicago meetings afforded an object lesson in this tendency. A few months ago the Socialist organization of the United States was, to outward view, a united body. There were, however, it is now clear, already embedded in it the seeds of disintegration. The Russian Revolution had spread the mesmerism of bolshevism beyond the borders of the country, and bolshevism as a theory more advanced than pure Socialism had found its way into the party ranks. Now Socialism has not, and never has had the coherence of Conservatism. Conservatism has always maintained a discipline which is repugnant to the individualism of Liberalism. And though the great objection to Socialism in the minds of many thinkers is its obliteration of individualism, nevertheless it is instinct with the revolutionary spirit which makes discipline so difficult to maintain.

What happened at Chicago was a most excellent example of what this means. It became rapidly apparent as the debates proceeded that neither in one camp nor in the other camp was the spirit of unity particularly manifest. The Left Wing of the party, which had broken loose before the convention met, had already itself divided up. But it was even then manifest that the triple break did not circumscribe the limit of cleavage, and that the disintegrating process was already operating within each of the three divisions of the party. If, indeed, the convention had talked much longer it is doubtful whether the crumbling process would not have continued further. As it is, the efforts of the party managers will have to be exerted vigorously to prevent further secessions.

It has always been difficult to the non-Socialist to understand exactly what the Socialist organizations claimed as Socialism, and this without any desire either to split hairs, or to convict the exponents of the doctrine of contradiction. Mr. Hyndman, for instance, and Mr. Belfort Bax can scarcely be said to have seen eye to eye on Socialism in London, and it is doubtful if either of them would have subscribed for one moment to the gospel of Mr. Bernard Shaw. These differences are however mild compared to those which have separated Mr. Longuet from Gustave Hervé in Paris, for whilst Gustave Hervé is opposed to the International, Mr. Longuet extends a hand to the Bolshevik. Nor again, in the Socialist camp in Russia does the Bolshevik lion exactly lie down with the Menshevik lamb. And all this was exemplified in the Chicago conventions where bolshevism strove with menshevism, and both of them with the milder ism sponsored by the supporters of the original brand. As a matter of fact it was easily seen, in the Chicago convention, that what the three parties were signing at was the Socialist vote. They were not, that is to say, so intent on their own shibboleths as they were in framing a platform which would catch the greatest number of votes. Now in saying this no particular aspersion is being cast upon Socialism. It merely describes the frailty of organized politics of any description. But whereas the conservative groups are tolerably secure in their estimates of what their supporters are thinking, the latest organizations are always in considerable doubt owing to the inexperience of their years. It is this uncertainty which has been the weak link in every revolutionary movement. The great body of popular thought has, as it were, always hung in the balance. And to attach this has been the aim of the leaders of every particular group. The fraternity, to take a single example, of the revolutionaries of ninety-three was illustrated in the ferocious internecine quarrels of the Mountain, the Jacobins, and the Girondists. As a result, when the unemployed artillery officer unlimbered his great gun as the Cul-de-sac Dauphin, Mountain, Jacobin, and Girondist had already pretty well enacted the rôle of the kilkeny cats.

The determination to have your own way whether it happens to be the way of Principle or not, is always met with dangers; and when a great party reduces its ideals to bundles of opinions, which opinions are themselves contradictory of one another, it is manifest that what has been aimed at is rather the triumph of self-will than the triumph of an idea. Now between Communism, as preached at Chicago, and pure Socialism, as that teaching used to be understood, there is a great gulf fixed. The old Socialism aimed, at all events, at the equality of the whole state, whereas Communism, as a new name for syndicalism, means the setting up of proletarian groups which are bound, sooner or later, to become as antagonistic to one another as ever were Capital and Labor. This is the modern Radicalism, though Radicalism is a dangerous international expression, because even in the English-speaking world, it is endowed with entirely antagonistic significances. The English Radical has no part in Socialism, he is probably what Lenin would term the quintessence of the bourgeoisie. He is not opposed to Capitalism, and has no affinity with Communism, or, in short, an advanced Liberal and nothing else. In the same way, in England, the Parliamentary Labor Party has never been Socialistic. Its aims have been those of the unions, and the task of preaching Socialism has been delegated to the Independent Labor Party which is an entirely separate organization. These explanations, in any attempt to focus the position of world politics today, are of absolute necessity, since without them confusion of ideas is bound to end in a confusion of ideas. It was for this reason that the natural scientist was forced to adopt a specific terminology, and the absence of a specific terminology from a political discussion constitutes a difficulty of considerable weight.

The truth is that there is no solidarity in the advanced political movements in the world, and this by reason of

the fact that the want of balance in the human mind always leads to an attempt, by the less balanced thinkers, to go beyond the conclusions of the more balanced. This was made perfectly clear in the Chicago convention, when a speaker practically laid it down that it was necessary to go beyond the understanding of the rank and file in order to secure a position. What the speaker did not stay, in his hurry, to explain was the exact strength of a political theory held by a body of people not sufficiently educated to understand it. What, in plain English, is the moral value of the support of ignorance, and ultimately it is the morality of a cause which spells victory. When St. Antoine came howling into the streets of Paris, incited by its leaders to demand the heads of the aristocrats, it had not the faintest idea what it was demanding or why it was demanding it. As a consequence the Girondists eventually journeyed to the guillotine in the tumbrils which had at first been the coaches of the King or the Du Barry, and when the Girondists had been exterminated the Jacobins followed in the same tumbrils. What really is at work, in every revolutionary era, is an idea. But if that idea is pressed beyond the understanding of those who claim to have adopted it, it simply spells excess, and excess is only another term for failure. The human mind pays the penalty of its own excesses, and then goes groping along the road for another orgy of disaster. All the time, quite apart from this, an understanding of Principle, upon the part of those who have learned how to discipline the human mind, is bringing into being the progress which really occurs. But the dealer in ultras is convinced like the fly on the wheel that he is creating all the dust of human progress.

Porto Rico Seeks Independence

THE tempered insistence of the people of Porto Rico that the fullest possible degree of independence shall be granted them can, it would seem, be regarded only as reasonable. Exactly what shall be the measure of that independence must, of course, be determined with due consideration of the geographic and strategic relations of the island to the United States, and of the present and future welfare of the Porto Ricans. There has been, as is well known, more or less agitation on the island, possibly ever since its present status was established, but particularly during the last year, not for a greater measure of liberty, as that term is sometimes loosely defined, but for complete independence. Students of the University of Porto Rico, shortly before the beginning of the present year, based such a demand, supplementary to the memorial of Representative Coll of Porto Rico to President Wilson urging a greater measure of liberty, upon what they declared to be the utterances of the President himself. They claimed to have construed these words as proclaiming that every people has the right to choose what best suits its ideals and interests. Professing this right to self-determination, the students insisted that the granting to Porto Rico of statehood, instead of independence, would destroy whatever "is noble and spiritual" in their people, that there would be set up a government without the consent of the governed, and that economic ruin would be certain.

More recently, however, a mission has visited the United States to represent an apparently somewhat less insistent point of view. Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Porto Rican Senate, and also leader of the Unionist Party of Porto Rico, acted as spokesman for the mission, the object of which avowedly was to take the initial steps necessary to gain the ultimate political freedom of the people of the island. The mission bore a resolution recently adopted by the political party which Mr. Barcelo represents, and which, it is claimed, has the endorsement of some thirty members of the United States Congress who visited Porto Rico last spring to investigate political and economic conditions there. This resolution, upon its face, seeks to bring about only a temporary adjustment of conditions on the island, pending a determination of the will of the people of Porto Rico, through a plebiscite of the qualified voters, as to what form of government is desired.

But this so-called temporary adjustment of conditions asked for by the mission, if granted, would apparently leave little to be demanded following the proposed plebiscite. In the first place, it is proposed that the Legislature of Porto Rico shall be vested with power to legislate, without restriction, upon all local matters. Second, it is desired that the Governor of the island shall be elected by vote of the qualified electors, and that he, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all administrative officers. These measures, which would seem to grant virtual autonomy to the people of the island, would exceed, it is quite apparent, the authority reserved by the several states of the Union in dealing with internal affairs. But it is insisted by the chairman of the mission that these grants are desirable, if not necessary, because the present system, embodying the double authority in Porto Rico of a government designated in Washington and a government elected on the island, "brings about, however autonomous such a system may be, serious conflicts of interest that weaken the sentiment of the country toward a frank and decided understanding between the people of Porto Rico and the people of the United States."

Accepting the statements of Mr. Barcelo as representative of the sentiments of the people of Porto Rico, it must be admitted, as the fact no doubt is, that the Porto Ricans, like the people of the United States, realize the importance of sustained relations of friendship and cooperation between the island and the mainland. There has never been any attempt to disguise or minimize the international importance of this relationship, as vital, at least, to the people of the island as to those of the United States. This importance is realized by Mr. Barcelo, who patriotically declares that any future decision which may be made, with this main premise in view, must be accepted as tending "to establish and insure the safety of free government in our America." What is desired, he insists, is a form of government that will reconcile all mutual interests, but which will permit his people to progress "openly and without prejudice toward the future."

Analyzed, the main concession sought is, it seems

apparent, the right, now or in the future, on the part of the people of Porto Rico, to enact and enforce their own tariff and customs laws, whenever conditions shall arise under which the interests of the island and those of the United States conflict. There is no expressed desire to qualify or limit the right of intervention now existing, and, certainly, none to withdraw from the protection of the older and stronger government.

Mr. Hoover's Retirement

NO ONE, perhaps, has more fully earned for himself the title of "Citizen of the World" than has Herbert Hoover. Many a globe-trotter and confirmed tourist, who, from choice or necessity, has mingled with the peoples of lands other than his own, has adopted or accepted this honorary designation in times past, and not always without some color of right. But those who, during the last five years or thereabouts have kept in touch with the work accomplished, in the United States and in Europe, by Mr. Hoover, will no doubt agree that he has taken a position at the head of an ambitious and somewhat accomplished group of world citizens.

No observer of the present, and probably no biographer who may write of the work of Mr. Hoover can well conclude that the accomplishments of that gentleman in behalf of the people of his own country and those of other lands, during and since the war, have been the result of anything but the most conscientious efforts on his own part, aided by a government and by individuals bestowing a confidence which they were certain he would not violate. The people of the United States have been the partners of Mr. Hoover, during the last few years, in the successful carrying out of a program as vital to the future peace and safety of the world as the raising and dispatching to France of a great army. This task was no less than that of producing, conserving, and forwarding food sufficient to feed armed forces and civilians in the allied and many of the neutral countries of Europe.

This was Mr. Hoover's work during the war, following his return to the United States after serving as chief of the Belgian Relief Association, which fed and clothed millions of people through the charity of the world. With the great emergency of war ended, the call, quite naturally, was for Mr. Hoover to return to Europe to direct the work of relief, not alone in Belgium, but throughout the larger territories which war had temporarily impoverished. As director of the work of the American Relief Association, which has distributed upward of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs in Europe, Mr. Hoover has repeated, upon a much larger scale, the work done in Belgium during the early months of the war.

No one will say that Mr. Hoover has not earned the right to retire from public service, a work for which he has declined to accept remuneration, and in the doing of which he has, it is said, paid his own traveling and living expenses. He is to retire, he announces, ending, for the time being, at least, a chapter of adventures and activities which began at the time of the Boxer uprising in China, in which he is said to have lost a fortune. But there are, no doubt, those in the United States who wish Mr. Hoover might be induced to turn his attention, at this time, to the solution of a problem which mere theories thus far have failed to solve. This is, of course, the problem of the high cost of living. Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying that this condition is due to the acts of speculators in the world's primary food markets. He proposes a drive on speculators as the quickest and surest way of remedying the present evils. He is said to have expressed confidence that the Department of Justice, when in possession of the powers proposed in measures sanctioned by the Attorney-General of the United States, will be able to cope with the situation. But there are, it is safe to say, many people who would like to enlist the services of Mr. Hoover in an experiment in which the profiteer might furnish an example of what may be done, and done quickly, with those who will not listen to appeals to patriotism.

Motoring on the Gobi Desert

MODERN ingenuity and the persistence of venture-some invaders from the western world have combined to accomplish, in the Far East, what many have regarded as the impossible. This, in a word, is the crossing, not for the mere adventure, but by organized motor, train and convoy, of the almost impenetrable Gobi Desert and the vast Mongolian plateau, which lie midway between Peking and Irkutsk. Stories have been written of the adventures and experiences of travelers who have undertaken the hardships of the caravan trips across the desert and the plateau, in which all who participated were exposed to attack by the bands of Mongol nomads which infested the country. Tales have been told of the destruction of these caravans and the loss of their entire cargo, and, of course, of the narrow escape of the raconteur and possibly a native guide. But now the tourist, if he should choose, may make the journey for himself, with supposed dangers greatly minimized, though not, perhaps, without more or less hardships.

This addition to the tourist's itinerary has, it is announced, been made possible by the action of the Chinese Railway Commission, which is about to put into use the required number of automobiles to make a total of a hundred in the public service across mountain and desert. The invitation must come with strong appeal to those who seek the picturesque and the romantic, where hardship and danger are not too great, for in that corner of the Orient there is much that is both old and new to the explorer from the Occident. The route from Kalgan is reported as being both picturesque and difficult, traversing rough and rocky mountain passes, over narrow trails and natural roads, to the Mongolian plains, where an altitude of 11,000 feet is reached. But the rough passes and narrow roads do not combine all the hardships of a motor trip across the Gobi. Soon after the ascent is reached the trail leads into a vast and barren table-land and rolling plains which are succeeded, near Tahill, by a chain of barren hills, three hundred to four hundred feet in height, and then by further vast stretches

of rolling plains. Between Pong-Kiong and Udde, some 260 miles from Kalgan, comes the descent into what seems like a limitless basin of sand. This is the desert of Gobi, and here is to be found the real test of endurance for the machine and the driver, and of patience for the tourist. Progress is exceedingly slow, because the car wheels are all but buried in the hot sands. But finally, after many hours, the crossing is made and Tuerin is reached, from which point to Urga, a distance of 155 miles, the roads are good and traveling is pleasant.

Along the route, except upon the desert proper, Mongolian inns have been established at distances so as to be reached conveniently at the end of each of the four days required in the crossing before Urga is attained. Caravans, composed of camels and ponies, or bullock carts, laden with hides, wool, and other products from Siberia, on the way to Peking or Tientsin, are frequently met, whilst others, from Peking, take the same route on their way to Siberia. Soon, it is announced, the roads across plateau and desert are to be improved for the accommodation of automobiles and trucks carrying freight and baggage. This service, it is pointed out, will afford opportunity for increasing the trade between the interior of China and Siberia, for developing rich grazing lands in the vicinity of Kalgan and Urga, and for diverting to China the vast Siberian-fur trade which formerly went to Germany. Thus, in the world's commerce, as well as in its playgrounds, the motor car has added another mark to its long list of achievements. It has conquered the desert of Gobi.

Notes and Comments

AN OLD Spanish garden in an ancient city of Castile, French and Spanish rectors and professors fraternizing, the Alcalde of Burgos giving his municipal blessing—such was the very friendly ceremony of the reopening of the summer school established by Toulouse University, in Burgos, six years before the war. The building of the Institut Français en Espagne, in its lovely Spanish garden, has been apparently an educational center with a cosmopolitan clientele. French and Spanish have formed the backbone of the undertaking, but have by no means provided all the habitués. Thus do the universities bring together the nations.

THAT the motor car of the future will roll on more wheels than those of the present is a possibility, in view of the fact that at least one eight-wheeled car has lately been put in service. To be sure, the thought of buying eight tires at once may appall many a motorist; but to offset the initial expense, it is claimed that distributing the weight over eight wheels reduces wear and tear on each tire by about one-half. More than that, it is said that the car rides more smoothly on an uneven road, and if one tire fails, the motorist continues happily on the remaining seven and hardly knows the difference. The centipedian car, as one might call it, apparently has its advantages.

A GRACIOUS episode in the recent pageant of the Thames occurred at Chelsea when Mr. Reginald Blunt presented to the King a quaint reminder of earlier days, one of the few surviving metal tokens by which George II used to grant occasional privileged villagers and land-owners of Chelsea the right of using the King's road. Nowadays the road in question is a common highway; but when George II was King it was reserved for the exclusive use of royalty riding to Hampton Park. The metal token was a kind of admission ticket for commoners, and Mr. Blunt had had it suitably mounted for presentation to modern royalty, and stamped with the motto, "Via regis via gregis."

AT A London auction 800 guineas has been given for the cap worn by Marshal Foch at the first battle of the Marne. It is not exactly a trifle, and has caused quite a flutter in Paris. L'Eclair remarks that there must be evidently something peculiar about the headgear of great men. Does not Metternich, and nobody would accuse Metternich of being sentimental, feel startled and dismayed at the sight of Napoleon's hat lying on a table? The scene occurs in Rostand's "L'Aiglon," and some people have remarked on it as affected and untrue. Those 800 guineas for Foch's cap may induce them to reconsider their opinion.

MODERN times change old customs, and one old custom among American sailormen is said to be much less prevalent than formerly in the modern navy. The sailorman no longer has himself tattooed; or, to be exact, those who adopt this form of decoration are growing fewer. The personnel recruited for the modern navy naturally includes a large proportion of young men who consider tattooing foolish; and in proportion as such men come into the navy tattooing tends to go out of fashion. The custom has been made the subject of serious analysis, but it probably flourished in the past because it was considered the "thing to do"; and without that support it will doubtless gradually vanish.

UNLESS meaningless talk is going forward in shipping circles, in both England and America, there will soon be new ports with water deep enough for much larger ships than are now steaming across the Atlantic, ships limited in size only by the depth of water at the new ports. Montauk Point is being talked of in the United States, and Falmouth in England. As for the ships, it is the belief of experts that size is not yet limited by structural difficulties, but simply by the depth of water available for navigating the vessel to a convenient dock; and at the same time that larger vessels would reduce the cost of transport sufficiently to make them highly desirable. Larger ships will not, perhaps, become the rule, for the extra-deep-water ports seem likely to remain few in number; but that there will presently be liners on the Atlantic that will make the biggest ships of today look small seems more than likely.